密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XXII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1922　　NUMBER 10

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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ONE OF THE FIRST actions of the newly formed Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China last week was a recommendation to the United States government that immediate steps be taken looking to the ratification of a reciprocal postal treaty between China and the United States, whereby domestic postal rates might apply on the exchange of mail between the two countries after the closing of the U. S. Postal agency in Shanghai on January 1. It now appears that this resolution is to bear rapid fruit for a copy of a letter signed by Hon. Paul Henderson second assistant U. S. Postmaster General and addressed to the merchants' association of New York which has just come to our attention, carries the information that such a treaty between China and America is now under negotiation. Mr. Henderson's letter follows:

"I beg to assure you that every effort will be made to negotiate an agreement with China for the application of the domestic rates and conditions to articles exchanged between the United States and that country, upon the discontinuance of the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai in accordance with the decision of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament.

"In this connection, I am pleased to inform you also that, effective on the 1st instant, the fifty pound weight limit was extended to international parcel post packages exchanged between Shanghai, China, and the United States.

"With respect to the system inaugurated at the United States Postal Agency, in order to facilitate the handling and delivery of parcel post packages, particularly shipments of laces, hair nets, etc., from Shanghai to the United States, I have to inform you that this matter has been taken up with the Postal Administration of China."

BETEEN OCTOBER 18 AND 25 or a period of one week, a survey of the industrial news appearing in the two principal Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, the *Shun Pao* and the *Sin Wan Pao* showed strikes either impending or in progress in nine lines of industry in North China. The industries were box-makers, hosiery-weavers, water-pipe makers, silversmiths, dye-workers, cigarette-makers, iron workers, coal-miners and railway workers. This indicates a new and startling situation in China where such a thing as an industrial strike was totally unknown up to a very few years ago. According to

the news items noted, most of the strikes were for increased wages although in some cases shorter hours and improved conditions of labor were demanded. There were one or two accounts of police orders closing strike headquarters and several indications of the work of professional strike organizers or "walking delegates" as they used to be known in America. In some cases according to popular report there is practical proof of professional strike organizers conspiring with foremen or heads of guilds to handle strikes on a percentage basis, that is, the organizer gets a share of the increased wages he is able to force from the employer. One large employer of Chinese labor this week stated that he had made frequent increases of wages, but without avail—the more the laborers got the more unreasonable they became and so on. Another stated that he had installed a savings system whereby the employer set aside a certain percentage above the present wage and deposited the sum in a bank in the employe's name. If the laborer remained with the company for a period of five years the sum on deposit was doubled by the company. If the employe left the firm before five years he or she received the exact amount on deposit plus interest at the time of leaving. The announcement of this scheme only aroused suspicion in the minds of the laborers. And thus it goes and every month the industrial labor situation becomes more conplicated. Without question there is a most important crisis facing the industries of China today and it seems that some method might be devised whereby China should be able to learn from the labor lessons of the West without actually going through the desperate struggles which have been fought out and are being fought out in America and Europe. Industrial development in China is just beginning and although conditions differ in different industries there should be certain principles and practices common to all. It would seem that much money might be saved and considerable suffering avoided by having a scientific study of the labor situation in certain industries in the leading ports made right now before the condition becomes worse. Methods found successful in other lands might not all apply here, but some undoubtedly would be advantageous. A strike is a costly method of settling a difference for both employer and employe. Permitting matters to drift and paying no attention to the labor situation until a strike occurs is short-sighted. The unsettled political situation in China, the spread of bolshevik propaganda, the general ignorance of laborers, unsanitary living conditions, depreciated small currency, and lack of interest in welfare of employes on the part of many employers all go to make up a complicated condition and a situation pregnant with trouble for the manufacturer in China whether he is a foreigner or a Chinese.

ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT of the American Commercial Attache the new U. S. Tariff law will affect adversely only about 20 percent of China's exports to the United States. But within this 20 percent is included egg products, peanut and soya bean oils, peanuts and walnuts, and according to the statement of the Commercial Attache, "the trade in these products under the new tariff will undoubtedly be reduced to very small proportions." From the standpoint of actual American investment in these special lines the egg industry will probably be affected more than any other. It has been estimated that the American investment in egg factories in China is approximately G. $2,000,000 and unless these factories are able to develop markets in other parts of the world, they have no choice but to close down—unless of course the U. S. Tariff Commission which has power to make adjustments—decides that the rates are too high and changes them. The prohibitive rates on these products were forced into the tariff bill by the American farmers who desire to protect their own products against foreign competition. When the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance committee of the Senate were considering the duties on China products, the American interests in China were at a distinct disadvantage because of the fact that they had no one in Washington to appear before Congress to present their side of the case. In other words here were immense industries with large investments of American capital, but no one on the job to protect them. Whether a presentation of the case of the American merchant in China would have done any good is of course questionable but most certainly it would have done no harm. Lack of any kind of representation in Wasnington on the part of American interests in China is suicidal. The American government is run by the powerful committees of Congress who frame the laws and the special foreign trade interests which are affected by laws have simply got to present their point of view when the laws are being framed otherwise they suffer and as in the present case, suffer disastrously.

THE tariff bill is but one special case, but it lends emphasis to the matter of direct representation of American business interests in China in the American National capital. American business and interests generally in the Far East have developed to the point where they cannot much longer go unrepresented and unprotected. The critical position of the Chinese government and its adverse effect upon American business through defaulted loans and other obligations makes it necessary for the American government to be kept closely advised. This is being done at the present time through cables and by mail, but this is a poor substitute for direct intelligent personal contact with Washington officialdom. The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands for the last three years has maintained a personal representation in Washington constantly. The Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China at their recent meeting passed a resolution looking to the same kind of direct representation. Perhaps it might be possible to cooperate with the American interests in the Philippine Islands although the interests in the two fields are not entirely similar. That something should be done all sensible persons will agree. The Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China made provision for representation in London more than three years ago.

"Farmers and Manufacturers Wrote the New American Tariff Law"

The following message was sent out by the Russian *Rosta News Agency* and dated at Moscow on October 22:

"K. Radek writing in the *Pravda* with regard to the new Customs tariff in America considers this to be a victory of the farmers and manufacturers over bankers and exporters. Introducing restrictions for the European export, America is handicapping reparation payments of Germany which are going to defray the debts of England and France to America. The above does not only intensify the crisis of international capital, but automatically increases the importance of Russia as the world's center of raw materials."

The Drift Toward Federalism: A Step Toward China's National Unity

BY J. J. HEEREN, PH. D.

THE provinces are driving China towards federalism. The prevailing popular distrust of Peking, appointees from other provinces, militarists usurping the civil powers, the provincial assemblies and the growing differentiation of modern life are all preparing the way for a system of distributing power between the central government and the provinces. A mere passing acquaintance with such Chinese magazines as the Eastern Miscellany (Dung Fang Dzah Dji) and the Pacific Ocean (Tai Ping Yang) will convince one that federalism is in the air. Kwangtung, Kweichow, Hunan, Chekiang, Shensi and Szechuen are at different stages in the process of adopting provincial constitutions and are setting the pace for the other provinces. "Provincial autonomy," "provincial self-government" and provincial independence" are simply other names for this movement to find a way of distributing the powers of government between Peking and the provinces.

It is fortunate that so many Chinese are interested in federalism. No other form of government ever devised is so well adapted to a vast country with conflicts of economic interests, differences of languages and religious and racial clevages. No other form of government is so able to unify even a small country if it is sharply diversified as to language, race and religion. If not by means of a federal state, how would little Switzerland, for example, be able to weld into one nation her protestant Germans in the North, her French speaking population in the West and her Roman Catholic Italians in the South? Does any one believe that Bismarck could have cajoled Bavaria, Baden, Saxony and Wurtemberg to enter anything but a federal state in order to unify Germany? Federalism would probably have saved the Dual Monarchy from falling to pieces. If fate had allowed Franz Ferdinand, murdered on June 28, 1914, at Serajevo, to ascend the imperial thrones to carry out his plan of federalizing the Hapsburg domains, the Austrian-Hungarian territories that have gone to make up Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Roumania and Poland would still be looking towards Vienna as their capital. If Germany had made Alsace-Lorraine a federal state of the empire, instead of a crown territory, these two provinces would probably not have figured as a cause of the Great War. What but a federal union would have enabled Great Britain, within ten years after the Boer war, to win the loyalty of the South African Boers so that "hostility disappeared as by magic?" Not only are the Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa and the Commonwealth of Australia federal states within the British Empire, but the whole imperial structure is being slowly recast into federal moulds. Even the recent Irish Settlement is a federal solution. In short federalization is one of the political tendencies of our day.

China, as already indicated, is moving in the same direction. One of the first symptoms of federalism in a unitary states is popular distrust of the central government. In China such symptoms are legion. Toward the end of the Paris Conference the people of Shantung sent a provincial representative to Paris to watch China's official delegates lest the people's interests be betrayed. The anti-Japanese boycott, after the Conference, became such a powerful weapon largely because the students were able to fan into flame the embers of popular distrust of Peking. At the Washington Conference not only did the people of China have two delegates, but the province of Shantung had two of its own. When the negotiations of the Sino-Japanese Commission seemed to drag unnecessarily, seven Shantungese were sent to keep the people of Shantung in touch with the negotiations. Most of the opposition to C. T. Wang, director general of Rehabilitation, is at heart merely popular distrust of the central government and its appointees. The appointment by the central government of certain men to a particular task, and the assignment by the people, or the province of other men to watch the first set reveals the presence of two conflicting theories of government. As the federal idea grows, the people will more and more distrust the unitary central government until it shares the power with them; in China the provinces will more and more feel that Peking has more power than it can efficiently and honestly administer.

The Chinese, however, are not only suspicious of the central government, but they are also becoming increasingly restive under Peking's system of sending outsiders to be the chief office holders of the provinces. Although this has been the custom for hundreds of years, the people are beginning to look askance at the officials coming from another province with dozens of camp followers to batten upon the income of the hapless province. At times the people even have the courage to say they will not have them. Last year Peking appointed a man from Chekiang as civil governor of Shantung, but the popular opposition to this official, noted for his fleecing propensities, was so violent that the appointee, after coming to Tsinan, decided not to accept Peking's offer.

Although the people do not like the coming of outsiders to rule them, they detest Peking's frequent invasions of the civil rights of the province by appointing the military governor acting civil governor. According to the last China Year Book seven military governors are also civil governors. Often incompetent as civil administrators, these favorites of the central government get a double portion of "squeeze." The deposed Wang Chan-yuan started life as a poor man; he now owns 50,000, "mou" of rich Shantung land; and his residence overshadows and dominates Nankuantao, his native city, like a baronial castle of the Middle Ages. No wonder the people tire of a system that allows a military upstart from Shantung to accumulate millions by fleecing other provinces. For several years Shantung has been groaning under a concurrent civil and military governor, who, though more honest than most of his kind, is hopelessly incompetent to deal with the many pressing civil problems. The 5 "li" break in the banks of the Yellow River, which about a year ago flooded a million "mou" of land and inundated scores of villages, is still unmended largely because Peking appointed an incompetent military officer as civil governor. Although the Shantungese have long clamored for a real civil governor, so far the present incumbent has managed to keep the office for himself. General Hsiung Bin-chuan, Tsao Kun's former chief of staff, has just been appointed civil governor, which will give Shantung two military men as governors instead of one. The latest rumor, has it that Military Governor Tien is about to leave and that General Hsiung will act in the capacity of both military governor and civil governor. If correct, this will mean the changing of one militarist for another, the casting out of the devil by means of

Beelzebub. Not much of an improvement! As the people finally rose up in revolt against the Manchu usurpers, so they will not indefinitely submit to the rule of outside, incompetent military men imposed upon them by the central government.

The seeds of federalism are also being sown by the provincial assemblies. As the kings of England laid the foundations for a future federal state by allowing the thirteen American colonies to develop their own legislatures, so the Manchus prepared the way for federalism in China by permitting the provinces to have provincial assemblies. When the vermillion pencil signed that decree, the die was cast. You cannot permanently have provincial legislatures in a unitary state. As the colonies rose up in revolt against the unitary government of London, so the provinces of China will sooner or later demand federalism at the hands of Peking. We are having to-day in Shantung very much the same situation they used to have in Virginia and in most of the other colonies—struggles for power between the governors and the colonial assemblies. For ten months the governor of Shantung and the provincial assembly have been at loggerheads; for ten months the governor and the assemblymen have been quarrelling about the election of a speaker for the assembly; as yet no speaker has been elected, and for ten months the military-civil governor has been doing what seemed right in his own eyes. When we read Professor Muzzey's, "Incompetent and arbitrary governors were often appointed, who quarrelled continually with the colonial assemblies over salaries, fees and appointments," we can almost imagine the American colonies reincarnated in the provinces of China. However, just as the tamed lion is said to become insatiable after he has once tasted blood, so the people, having once had a share in controlling the provincial affairs, will gradually demand more and more power until Peking disgorges some of her authority and shares it with the provinces.

Finally, the drift towards a federal state is being hastened by the deep gulf between North and South, East and West China, and the varying problems baffling these different sections. Shantung is haunted by the Shantung Question, Kwangtung casts suspicious eyes at Hong Kong, Mongolia is a hunting ground for the Russians, while Manchuria is rapidly slipping out of China's grasp. Such diversified conditions demand various treatments which a central government can often not apply. Nor are the differences merely political. Mongolia lives on her flocks and herds, while parts of Shantung, Kiangsu and Hupeh are the advance agents of the industrial revolution. Kansu on the outskirts of China, with a population of 40 per square mile, has no modern transportation facilities; but Kiangsu on the coast with a population density of 875 per square mile has good railway and steamship connections. Moreover, we find that Kansu has a large Mohammedan population, that Mongolia follows the Living Buddha and that Shantung has a rapidly increasing Christian community. Time will deepen rather than heal these rifts. Modern life makes for diversity. Every additional difference and innovation will make it more difficult for the present unitary government to adjust itself to the needs of the day and federalism will become increasingly desirable.

A federalized China is in the making. Dividing the powers of state between Peking and the provinces will not be a patent medicine to cure all political ills. It will, however, undoubtedly be a step towards national unity. Although brute force, wielded by a master mind like that of Yuan Shih-kai, might temporarily crush those demanding that the provinces secure their due share of power, it would ultimately fail. Even a Yuan Shih-kai could not stem the tide of revolution, nor did he succeed in resurrecting the imperial throne. Interests are too varied, the differences too abysmal, the demand of the people to be the masters of their own fate in provincial affairs too insistent, the corruption and the inefficiency of the central government too shocking and the reasons for a modern federal state too sound to keep the people from ultimately achieving national unity by means of a federal government, which allows multiplicity within a unity—many welded into one.

What America and China Gained at the Washington Conference*

BY P. Y. CHIEN

I.

A series of treaties was submitted by President Harding to the Senate for ratification almost immediately after the adjournment of the Washington Conference. These treaties, seven in number, were: the five-power treaty on the limitation of naval armament, the four-power Pacific treaty with its two supplementary documents, the submarine and gas treaty, the nine-power agreement on general Far Eastern problems, and the nine-power treaty relating to the Chinese Customs. A separate covenant of no less importance was the Shantung Agreement between China and Japan. These are the main achievements of the Conference.

These treaties have all been ratified by the American Senate and indications have long been that there will be no difficulty in putting these treaties through the constitutional bodies of other countries. It is, therefore, anticipated that before long there will be a number of treaties binding the various nations concerned, efficiently insuring peace on the Pacific and in the world as a whole.

The Conference was called for three purposes: to stop competitive naval armament, to eliminate war which was imminent on the Pacific, and to scrap the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which America regarded as a dangerous weapon which Japan might sometime use against this country. If we compare these motives with their results, we must say that much has been accomplished. Secretary Hughes' original plan of limiting naval armament has been carried out as a whole. A set of rules regarding the submarine has been drawn up to protect merchantmen in war time. John Hay's scattered documents relating to the Open Door of China have been drawn into a definite treaty. The solution of many Chinese problems, if not final, has been greatly facilitated. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been abolished.

Before going on to discuss the gains of any particular country from the Conference at Washington, let us say that no nation, whether participating or otherwise, has suffered any loss. "The Conference work," spoke President Harding in the Senate, "was not directed against any Power or group of Powers." Nor was it designated for the purpose of judging the deeds of any particular

*This article was awarded second prize in the annual essay competition held by the *Weekly Review* at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Mr. Chien, who is now a student in the school was formely editor of *Social Welfare* at Tientsin.

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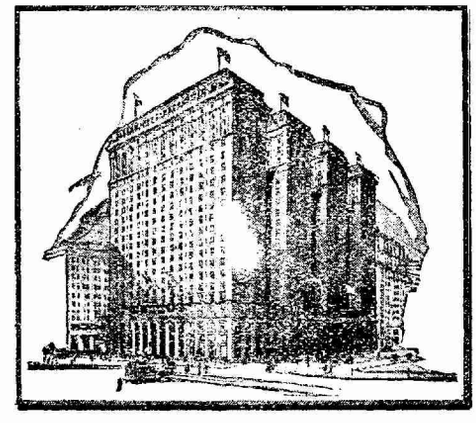

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nation—as was suspected prior to the gathering. Presenting the Conference treaties to the Senate on February 10, President Harding also said that the Conference treaties had despoiled no Power. "The delegates of every Power participating adjourned with every right and authority with which they came, except that which was willingly and gladly given to further the common welfare." As a matter of fact, all nations have been benefited, some way or other, by the Conference, which brought about a general peace. When the delegates returned to their respective countries, the oceans seemed to be calmer, and the horizon clearer, than even before. Although many nations were not invited to participate in the Conference, it goes without saying that they, too, have been benefited in one way or another.

II.

Since the work of the Conference has been beneficial to all nations, it is logical that America, as its author and sponsor, is the party who receives most of the blessings. But what is the most important gain of America? Indeed, there are some such gains as a saving of about two hundred million dollars in the first year and a general encouragement to foreign trade as the result of the peace insured. But these dwindle into nothingness in comparison with one thing, which is decidedly more valuable than any other tangible profit. This is prestige.

Internally, the American government, by conducting the Conference to a successful end, and the Senate, by ratifying the treaties, have regained the confidence of the people. Since the Treaty of Versailles, a great part of the people were dissatisfied with the results of the Paris Peace Conference and the rest with the attitude of the Senate. They began to doubt the competency of the government, in international politics and they did not quite understand the ways of the Senate. A general mental depression prevailed in the country. But this condition has entirely changed and public opinion has again voted a "bill of confidence" to the government and Congress.

The Americans have now been restored to their former self-pride. They congratulated themselves on the assurances of the ability of their political leaders and were also satisfied with the consistency of their legislative body. The following passage from an article in the *New York Times* is descriptive of the happy state of mind existing at the end of the Conference. "To take our place beside England, France and Japan in managing the earth, we had to do so in a manner flattering to our national consciousness. What happened at Paris was not flattering. What has happened at Washington has been flattering. We have overcome a great number of knaves in buckram, and we enjoyed it. We are an international hero, and we like it. It has been so easy, so simple, so glorious. We shall look forward to repeating the experience."

Perhaps nothing is more essential to a nation's greatness than its prestige. By winning the diplomatic battle at Washington, the United States has also greatly increased its prestige abroad. There is much for Europe to learn and the world to admire. Lloyd George at the Genoa Conference said: "We must behave ourselves before we can have Uncle Sam join us and without Uncle Sam's assistance, we can never land on solid ground." In spite of this, Europe, intoxicated in grudge, hatred and jealousy, seems to be plunging itself deeper and deeper into the political and economic chaos. What a contrast there is between the Conference at Washington and the Conference at Paris, or even that at Genoa, the Europeans will not fail to see, when they get back to their normal sense. We are fortunate that we live in this age of contrasts, between war and peace, between open-diplomacy and underhanded conspiracy. We see America stand always as a champion of peace and open-diplomacy.

The present close relationship between China and America is the outcome of the enlightened diplomatic course which the government of this country has pursued in one and a half centuries. While all other nations during this period acquired concessions, vested interests, leased territories, and other rights and privileges, by hook and crook, the diplomacy of this country has never been stained by any desire of territorial aggression or by any encroachment upon China's rights. It should not be denied that, however, this happy relationship was somewhat impaired by the outcome of the Paris Peace Conference. But the situation was soon improved when the American Senate rejected the Versailles Treaty avowedly on account of the great injustice done to China. Then came the Washington Conference, and the Chinese people again cherished a great hope that America could right the wrong and undo the injustice. Unfortunately, their faith in the American government was once more shaken by the much-dreaded news of "direct negotiation." The device for China and Japan to meet in a direct conversation outside the Conference created much misgiving in China. But what does China think of America at last? Has America lost its prestige in China? No, she has not. As soon as the Chinese saw that China and Japan did, at the eleventh hour, reach an agreement regarding Shantung, the uproar of the country gradually quieted down and the trend of public sentiment turned to a more friendly direction. The two Republics are now on the best of terms.

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The prestige of a nation does not result entirely from its military power. Yet, on the other hand, if European politicians and Japanese militarists have nothing to respect in a nation save armament, the United States has shown them that it possesses the largest tonnage of capital ships and the greatest constructive power. What impelled it to seek a mutual agreement to scrap armament is nothing but a desire for peace. That peace affords a better protection to the American colonies in the Pacific is the conviction of President Harding, who spoke the following impressive, weighty words: "I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it." Of course, this new preparedness implies prestige and authority; without these, peace, like the quiet of the night, only gives vent to thieves and robbers.

III.

Speaking from the Chinese point of view, the Conference results were far from entirely satisfactory. Yet China has received substantial gains. Americans do not pretend to have done much for China. Yet the two sister Republics have so many interests in common that the success of one is often of benefit to the other. The reiteration, for instance, of the Open Door of China came both as a guarantee to the American trade in the Far East and as an emancipation of China from foreign domination. It has provided China an opportunity to develop its own industries and to form a strong central government.

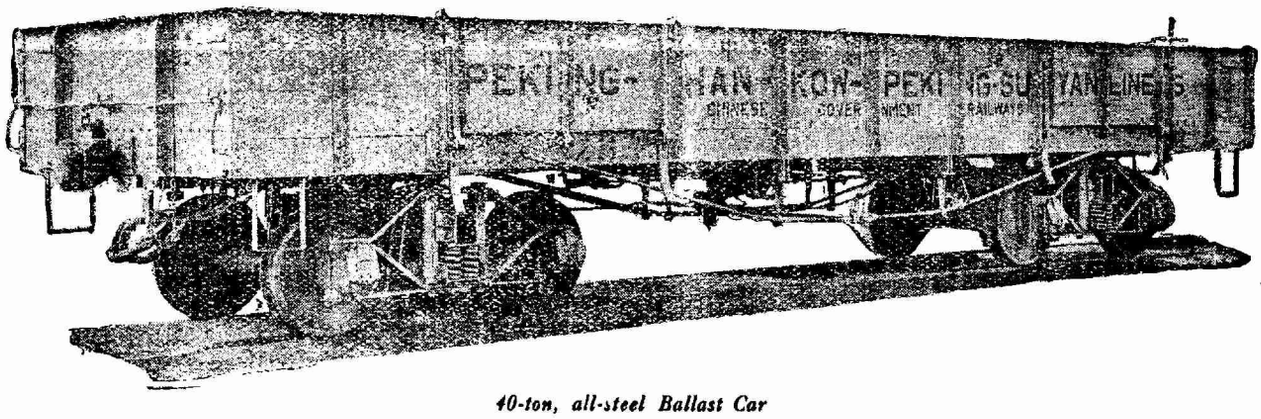
The Shantung settlement is said to have been the result of a compromise on the part of China. This is true. But can anyone fail to see that it was also the result of a compromise on the part of Japan? No true patriotic Chinese dare suffer China to leave the gap open any longer to breed a war between the two countries, ultimately to the destruction of China itself. It is also true that, owing to the opposition of the Japanese delegation, the discussion of the so-called Twenty-one Demands was dropped from the Conference meeting. But as Japan has formally renounced the most important part of those demands, the fifth group in the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, and has also subjected other parts to future consideration of the two governments, their venomous teeth have been extracted.

The stipulated withdrawal of the foreign post offices and the limitation of the use of foreign radio communication to official dispatches, insignificant as they may appear, are among the other material gains of China. Following the declaration of their adherence to the Open Door of China, the Powers have also agreed to refrain from acquiring further railway concessions on Chinese territory which would be inconsistent with the Conference principles, and they have also placed on record a resolution favoring ultimate control and unification of Chinese railways by the Chinese government.

The agreement which the Conference has reached regarding the publication of all existing commitments between China and foreign governments and those between foreign governments concerning China, is important in the sense that it will set down commitments in black and white so as to eliminate further foreign encroachment upon China's rights and also to avoid complications arising from contradicting interests in China acquired by illicit means.

Perhaps the most benevolent service, which the Powers have ever rendered China in a conserted manner, is the embargo of 1919 upon exportation and

All the world over



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sale of arms to China. By this time, at the instance of Mr. Balfour, who saw it a "cruel kindness" to supply China with arms when she is in such a deplorable condition, all nations have re-affirmed their intention "to refrain themselves and to restrain their nationals from exporting to China arms, munitions of war, or materials destined exclusively for their manufacture until the establishment of a government whose authority is recognized throughout the country." Then the friendly advice, which the Powers jointly sent to the Chinese government, urging an early and effective disbandment of superfluous troops which drain heavily upon the national income, togther with the assurances that the foreign governments had no intention to interfere with China's internal problems, has been well accepted by the Chinese public, though its effect cannot be expected to be very far-reaching, so long as the Chinese militarists persist in their own way and defy the civil government.

As has been said before, the Conference results are far from being entirely satisfactory from the Chinese point of view. Perhaps the least satisfactory settlement one can easily think of is that which relates to the Chinese tariff question. While the tariffs of other sovereign Powers are all modelled according to the principle of "reciprocal treatment" and the "most favored nation clause." China is obliged to favor all nations except herself. While every nation adopts protective tariffs and sets up trade barriers, China must sacrifice her home industries for the benefit of foreign manufacturers.

China's internal situation is, indeed, deplorable. But this is no reason why she should be deprived of certain things which are necessary to her growth and prosperity. It is always easy to find some feasible pretexts to justify some selfish ends. Self-denial, reasoning, justice, these are rare qualities in a nation, as rare as in a person. But how long will China remain in such political backwardness and chaotic condition? "Stage of transition" was a byword which the Chinese at Washington used when they tried to answer all embarrassing questions put up to them concerning China's internal condition. Their explanation was found to be taken in good faith in the Conference circles. Now, it is likely to be justified. At the time of writing, it is reported that the recent civil strife in China between Generals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu has resulted in a victory for the latter. This is precisely what the press in this country has desired. A passage in the *New York Journal* editorial of May 8 reads as follows: "The Chinese mind does not easily yield its inner contents to the Western mind, but if General Wu, victor in the recent civil fighting, means what he says and has the will power to carry it through, the world ought to be a gainer." The *New York Evening Post* says, "The victory of General Wu would thus hold out the promise of a unified and progressive China." According to the *San Francisco Chronicle* and other papers, "the obliteration of General Chang is a long step toward the unification of China." The *New York World* also promises us that "the American well-wishers of China would gladly look on the bright side of General Wu's success."

Both America and China have extensive territory and large population. They are rich in natural resources. They are Republics. They are tied together by an intimate relationship. They have many interests and aspirations in common. The prosperity of one is always the good of the other. Their future greatness lies in their mutual goodwill and co-operation.

China Will Lose Through Increased Telegraph Rates

BY W. E. STIMPSON

The increased charges for telegrams as ordered by the Ministry of Communications effective November first, will create much dissatisfacion to the patronizing public, both Chinese and foreign. It will have the effect of reducing the telegraph message load: it will further increase the idle time of the operating forces. It has not been customary in China to reduce the forces to meet traffic conditions during low seasonal message loads, and this means increased costs per handled message. The net increase in revenue returns will be negligible: there will be some revenue from the somewhat decreased traffic but this will largely be absorbed by the salary and wage expense of the operating and miscellaneous forces.

The need at this time is to work toward an increased message traffic load to more fully utilize the idle wire facilities, the idle operators' time, and to largely do away with "deadhead" traffic, i. e., those messages which are not paid for.

As most of us feel, there is a great need for railroads and railroad construction to bring the people together and to stimulate inter-provincial and intra-provincial commodity movement. This cannot be realized for a long time, but with the telegraph it is quite different. There is a 50,000 mile network of wires to all parts of China,—Hankow to the Sea, Hankow to the far West,Hankow indirectly to Canton, Peking to the far Northwest into Mongolia and Siberia, to the North, to the East, the Southeast and the South. Hundreds of cities, towns and villages far from railroad communication are reached by the telegraph, and especially is this noticeable along the Yang Tze, the Han and the Yellow rivers. All these wire lines are lightly loaded in message traffic, with more than 75 per cent, idle time. On the trunk circuits, Peking-Tientsin, Peking-Shanghai, Peking-Hankow, Hankow-Shanghai, even under the present slow method and equipment operation, there is idle circuit time somewhat in excess of fifty percent for the 24 hours and appoximately three-twelfths (25 percent) idle time 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Without considering the present operating methods and equipment, it is conservative to say that the present trunk line facilities and available operating equipment are capable of a 150 percent traffic message growth, the only increased expense necessary to such growth being in the expense incurred in lengthening operator tours of duty or night tours where required.

The present operating staff is unusually capable and willing but its performance (output) is far below what it ought to be if these men were assigned to the hourly load as determined from load studies: their excessive idle time could then be utilized, and render a healthy and effective service so generally lacking with forces of men whose time is only partially filled.

As stated above, to increase the already high message rates will stop many from telegraphing; the increased revenue will be disappointing. On the other hand greatly reduced rates will stimulate the business and social public to substitute the telegraph for the postal service. The newspapers will begin to use the wires for a daily regular and special service as against a negligible wire service at the present time. Hankow papers wait for newspapers from Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai to print important news items the value of which has somewhat dimmed during the two or three days elapsed time since the items appeared at the home city.

The telegraphic news service during April and May of this year was unusually full and valuable and vital news covering the progress of the civil war was promptly printed at Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, and elsewhere, but it cost large sums of money which the papers cannot afford to even partially undertake day in and day out. And now it is proposed to increase press rates 33-1/3%, a blow to the public, to the papers and to the telegraph alike.

My view is that the Ministry of Communications should try out the increased rates now that they have been ordered in, and continued until the end of the year, and unless the net revenue returns justify the increase, to then promptly cut the rates in half, i. e., 8 cents a word intra-provincial, and 15 cents inter-provincial, and press 4 cents a word; or in order to get away from the too obvious rate reduction, to completely change the method of computing message rates.

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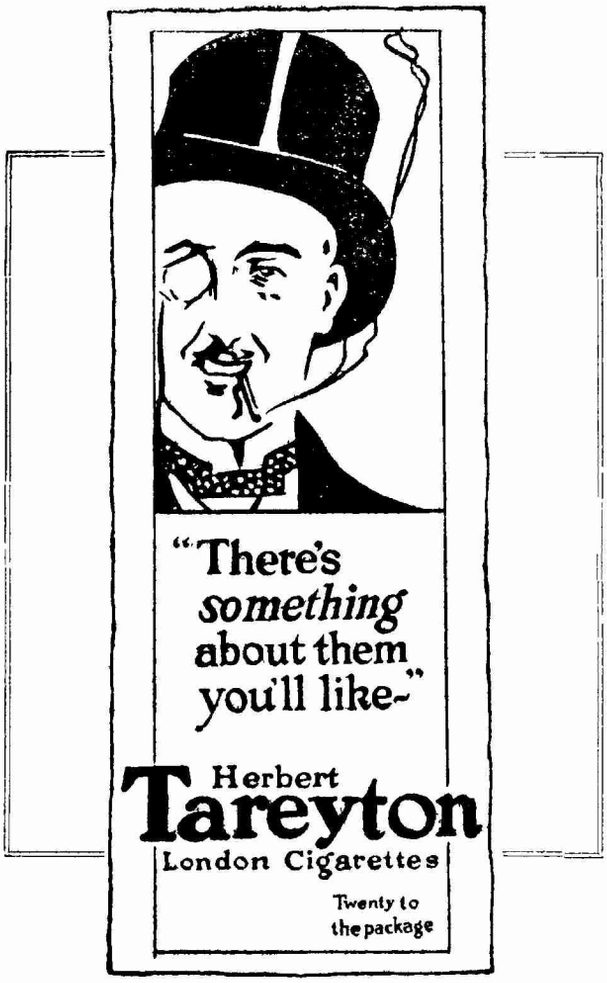

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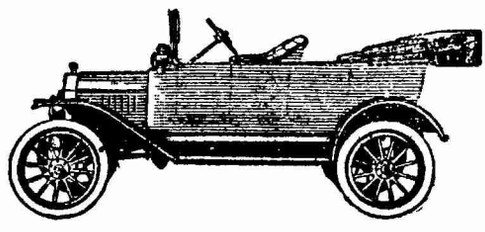
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Inaugurate a system of "Governments", meaning the quick movement of a certain class of government messages, then Commercial Black messages (fast), then Blues (day deferred) and Night Letters (next morning's delivery), charging only for body words for all domestic messages. Zone or provincial rates should be readjusted so that the short haul message will receive the lowest word rate. The new rates should work toward a sixty percent reduction from the November first rates. The facilities and the operators are available, and the increased traffic can be moved without congestion, delay or added expense. I venture the opinion that the public will respond to these rates, and the result will be a large net revenue increase fully justifying the changed system.

The present domestic telegraph rates are now more than double the average rate in America. A ten body word telegram Peking to Shanghai, 700 miles distant, costs $1.80, or the equivalent of $1.00 gold: the rate for 10 words New York to Chicago, 900 miles away, is 50 cents. For a slower moving message (several hours in the handling) 50 body words may be transmitted for 75 cents, and there is no such service in China, such a message Peking to Shanghai costing $9.00.

Thirty years ago the American rates were even lower than now, ten to fifteen cents being the charge for a 10 word message for distances up to 300 miles. However, the speed of handling was somewhat slow and quite comparable to the present speed of service in China to-day, but the public demanded a faster and better service, and the present American telegraph rates were then put in and have remained stationary for these many years even in the face of increasing equipment and operating costs.

The American rate problem has been that whenever there was found to be idle circuit time which permitted of more traffic it has been a comparatively easy matter for the traffic men to introduce new classes of telegraph service which appealed to the public, and in its prompt response the circuits were again kept "loaded." So should it be here,—not to increase the idle time but to lessen it, and this can easily and quickly be done by creating attractive telegraphic rates to the waiting public.

W. E. Stimpson.

Peking, Oct. 23, 1922.

Judge Lobingier

From the *Shanghai Gazette* (Chinese Owned)

In honoring Judge Lobingier on the evening of his anniversary in China, the American community in Shanghai have done themselves an honor. For nearly ten years now, Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier has presided over the United States Court in China, and his tenure of the high office has without doubt enhanced the prestige and reputation of that Court as an institution where justice is dispensed without fear and favor, and to which not only Americans but all sections of this international community have not hesitated to repair for the settlement of disputes that arise from time to time.

But not only as a Judge does Shanghai esteem Judge Lobingier. He has in his many years of residence in this town identified himself with all movements and societies that make for the public welfare and the advancement of goodwill among the nations represented here. His urbanity and broad humanity have endeared him not only to his own countrymen but to a large number of citizens of other countries who know and esteem him as a public-spirited man; and the congratulations uttered at the banquet last night by British and Chinese speakers are evidence of this cosmopolitan esteem. He is without doubt one of International Shanghai's foremost citizens, and we trust it will be Shanghai's good fortune always to have Judge Lobingier in our midst.

We associate ourselves wholly with Major Arthur Bassett's fine tribute to the massive erudition of Judge Lobingier; to his enormous capacity for work in a profession that is not particularly interesting, his immense patience and ability in grappling with and untangling the complicated maze of legal learning. And particularly do we agree with Major Bassett in congratulating Judge Lobingier on the valuable volume he has but just completed regarding exfraterritoriality. It is indeed a "labor of love" which not only his learned brothers of the law have reason to be grateful to Judge Lobingier for, but which Chinese and foreigners alike will benefit by, when the difficult problems of extraterritoriality have to be faced and tackled in the near distant future. When, in due time, the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China becomes a serious matter for the consideration of Chinese statesmen, when the

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question of the recovery of China's "sovereign rights" arises, and the first step towards which will be the recovery of China's judiciary rights—the right of Chinese Courts and a Chinese judiciary to function exclusively in all parts of her territory and over all persons, Chinese or foreign, resident within her boundaries—Young China will we hope have the wisdom and trustfulness to turn instinctively to such of his friends among foreigners whom he knows—trained legal minds and juridical experts of whom Judge Lobingier is a shining example—to assist in bridging over and by a gradual process the difficult and complicated transition from present-day conditions to that desired state of affairs "When China shall be mistress in her own house." To ensure that the transition shall be carried out with the minimum of friction and diplomatic difficulties, and in such a way as to secure the confidence and goodwill of foreigners of every nationality who are domiciled in China, we look forward to the sincere and intimate collaboration of sane and responsible Chinese jurists with foreign experts of the type of Judge Lobingier. If this collaboration is ensured beforehand, we are optimistic enough to hold that the transitional period will be passed over almost "painlessly" and in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

Doubtless still higher office awaits Judge Lobingier in his own country, but it will be cause for widespread regret in China if his invaluable and mature experience is not utilized and made available in matters affecting the relations of foreigners and Chinese, in the coming years. The fears and doleful predictions which are current in foreign circles will be dissipated if and when a proper constitutional government holds sway in China and when Chinese statesmen are courageous enough to enunciate a Liberal policy in regard to Chino-foreign affairs.

The American community in China have deep cause for gratitude that they should have Judge Lobingier over them as their lawgiver. But, in truth, Judge Lobingier belongs not only to the Americans. As a friend and lover of humanity he belongs to that small category of illustrious mortals to whom men of every nation can well lay a claim.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick to Study Conditions in China

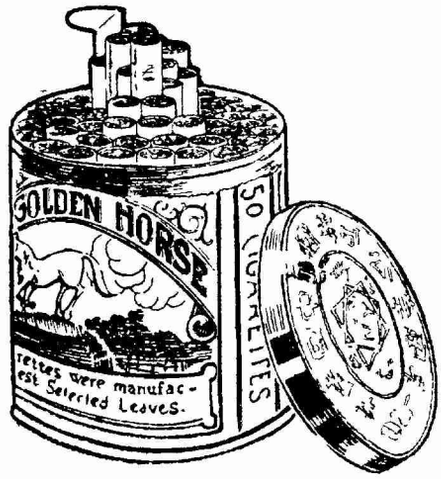
Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, one of the foremost authorities in the United States on Japan and author and lecturer on subjects pertaining to Japanese-American relations arrived in Shanghai last week for a month's trip of investigation in China. He expects to spend considerable time in Peking and other places in North China. Dr. Gulick served for several years as lecturer at the Imperial Japanese University of Kyoto and was professor of theology at Doshisha, Kyoto. From 1916 to 1919 he was secretary of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation in the United States and in 1921 was appointed secretary of the National Committee on Japanese-American Relations. He is the author of many books, among them, "Evolution of the Japanese, Social and Psychic," "The White Peril in the Far East," The American-Japanese Problem," "Working Women of Japan," "Anti-Japanese War Scare Stories," "American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship," "The Korean Situation," etc. While in China Dr. Gulick will be the guest of his nephews, Grover Clark of the *Peking Leader*, and E. L. Clark of the China General Edison Corporation, Shanghai.

Commercial Press to Publish Chinese Edition of Webster's Dictionary

The Commercial Press, Chinese publishing concern of Shanghai, has just issued advance proof sheets of a Chinese edition of Webster's standard dictionary, a work which when completed will probably be the most ambitious publication venture ever undertaken in Asia. The new volume will contain approximately 100,000 words in 1,700 pages weighing approximately 16 pounds. Among the translators and editorial advisers are the following English-Chinese scholars, Dr. P. W. Quo, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Dr. Monlin Chang, S. L. Chang, K. S. Liu, Tseu Yih Zan, B. E. Lee and S. K. Woo. There have, of course been many English language dictionaries translated into the Chinese, but nothing as ambitious as the proposed translation of Webster's which the Commercial Press expects to bring out early next year.

The Commercial Press is now taking advance orders for the book, the selling price being $17.

金馬香煙



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Miss Chang—China's First Trained Woman Journalist

Miss Eva C. Chang, believed to be the first Chinese woman to enter training for journalism, has arrived in Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A., to enter the School of Journalism.

Miss Chang went to the United States in 1921 on a scholarship of China's idemnity fund. Her home is in Shanghai, and she went to school at St. Mary's Hall, a boarding school for Chinese girls. She was one of ten to pass the rigid examinations for the scholarships offered every other year to girls from all over China for a four years' course in the American college or university of their choice. Her first year was spent at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, but her interest in journalism moved her to change to Missouri to complete her course.

Miss Chang had the following to say: "Many of the leading newspaper men in China are graduates of the University of Missouri," Miss Chang said, "and it was upon advice of an American editor of one of the papers in Shanghai that Miss Chang came here."

Miss Chang is late in entering the University on account of her attendance at a convention held in Evanston, Ill., September 4-12, by the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Midwest. Representatives of many universities and colleges were in attendance, the delegates numbering about 170. Miss Chang was one of the two from Oberlin and was one of twenty-eight women at the conference.

"I made up my mind to like this place last winter, when I first decided to come, and I know I shall," said Miss Chang."

American Postal Agency at Shanghai to Close on November 30

Fulfillment of one of the pledges made by the United States at the Washington conference on limitation of armaments will be completed on December 31, according to announcement of the U. S. post office department on September 25, definitely abandoning the United States postal agency at Shanghai at the end of the year. No mail marked for distribution through this agency will be received in the United States after November 30, according to the statement of the Post Office Department.

Congress Appropriates G. $29.375 for Administration of China Trade Act

On September 20, an item of G. $29,375 was added to the deficiency appropriation bill in the U. S. Senate providing for the expenses of administration of the China Trade Act which was signed by President Harding on September 19. The appropriation includes $7,500 covering the annual salary of the China Trade Act registrar, $5,000 for an assistant registrar and the balance or $16,875 being for expenses of the office. The original appropriation asked for was $35,000 but the amount was cut down to the above figure when the bill went into conference of the two houses of Congress.

Plans are now being made to put the China Trade Act into effect immediately, according to a cable to the U. S. Commercial Attache at Peking this week. Application forms and copies of regulations approved by Secretary of Commerce Hoover have been forwarded and should be received in China within a few weeks. As soon as the forms have been received applications for charters may be made at the office of the Commercial Attache, temporarily located in Peking.

Shoop and Chalaire Form New American Law Firm

Max Shoop who has been engaged in the practice of law in Shanghai for some time, announced this week the formation of a new firm to be known as Shoop and Chalaire with offices at No. 6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. Mr. Shoop is a graduate of Amherst college and the Harvard Law School and after practicing in New York City as a member of the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell he went to the Philippines where he conducted a law business for a considerable time before coming to China. Mr. Chalaire was also a member of the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell of New York. He is a graduate of New York University and the Columbia Law School and had experience in the Philippines before coming to China. Elijah Anthony who will be associated with the new firm is a graduate of Brown University and the Columbia Law School and before coming to China was associated with the law firm of Masten and Nichols of New York. Both Mr. Anthony and Mr. Chalaire were admitted to practice before the U. S. Court for China on October 31.

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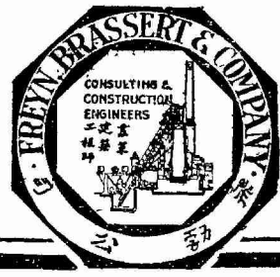

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22-474

Men and Events

E. C. Stocker, acting engineer-in-chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board has gone to Peking to attend a conference of the American-Chinese English Association.

Dr. H. S. Houghton, directer of the Rockefeller Foundation, Peking, passed through Shanghai this week enroute to Peking, after a furlough spent in America. He was accompanied by his family.

M. J. Harris, a member of the staff of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio) passed through Shanghai last week on his way back to Tokio. Mr. Harris made a business trip through Japan, Korea and North China.

"Chinese Script in the Light of Phonetics," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. Bornhard Karlgren, on Thursday afternoon, October 3 at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the lecture hall, at 5 o'clock.

C. F. Maffey, manager and owner of a large cement plant in Cebu, Philippine Islands, and chairman of the board of directors of the Maffey Concrete Products Corporation-Chicago, Illinois, is visiting in Shanghai this week.

Willing Spencer, formerly first secretary of the American Legation at Peking and later in the U. S. Diplomatic service in South America has been appointed American Charge d'Affaires at the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

The members of the Southern Methodist Mission were at home to friends for Bishop and Mrs. S. R. Hay, on Saturday afternoon, October 28, from four to seven o'clock, at the McTyeire faculty home, 1 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai.

Albert B. Ruddock, first secretary of American Legation Peking, accompanied by Mrs. Ruddock and their children passed through Shanghai last week on their way to America. They expect to visit in California and then proceed to Washington.

W.J.B. Waite, representing the Centennial Mill Company, and Tacoma Grain Company, head office in Seattle, Washington, is at the Astor House, having arrived recently in Shanghai. Mr. Waite will devote most of his time traveling in China.

Miss Amy Catherine Dyer, daughter of Hon. L. C. Dyer member of the House of Representatives at Washington who visited in China in 1920 was married on May 20 in Oakland, Cal. to Herman Garel Verwoert, according to announcements received in Shanghai this week.

L. G. Husar, United States District Attorney, departed for America last week on a two month's business trip. Mr. Husar will first go to Los Angeles, and then to Washington to participate in a conference to be held there on legal questions concerning Americans in China.

A Chinese shopkeeper was sentenced to three months' hard labor in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on Tuesday, October 31, for selling imitation "Ruby Queen" cigarettes, with intent to defraud. W. B. Kenneth, attorney for the British American Tobacco Company, prosecuted, and stated similar cases had arisen in court for the imitation of this brand of cigarette.

Edward Bell, in charge of the Department of State's Information Bureau, is sailing from San Francisco, November 2, for Peking as special consul to the American Legation, according to a news report received from Washington. Mr. Bell has been in the diplomatic service since 1908; having served in Cairo, Teheran, Havana, London, Tokio, and Washington.

Charles J. Fox, editor of the *North China Star* (Tientsin) has just returned to China from Washington, D. C. where he has been for the last year. Mr. Fox was admitted to the United States Bar in China on Friday, October 27, by Judge Lobingier, in the United States Court for China, Shanghai. Mr. Fox is accompanied on this trip by his sister in-law Miss. G. Wimsatt and her friend, Miss. Hill.

Tuesday, October 31, being the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, a complete holiday was declared throughout Japan. The Prince Regent reviewed a military parade in the morning and Count Uchida gave a garden party in the afternoon, at which more than 2,000 persons were present. The Japanese Consulates and local business offices in Shanghai were closed during the day. A reception was held at the consulate in the morning.

Tom Steep, correspondent for the *Associated Press* at Peking, accompanied by Mrs. Steep arrived in Shanghai last week from Hankow where they had been on a trip through Central China. They returned to Peking early this week where they will remain for a month and then expect to start on a trip including South China, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Siam and India. Before coming to China Mr. Steep was on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*.

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Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, former Chief Justice and now Premier at Peking has taken the lead in the final results of the ballot for the "Twelve Greatest Living Chinese," according to all ballots received in the office of the *Weekly Review* up to noon of Sunday, October 29. This places Dr. Wang with 192 votes ahead of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who is second with 182 votes. Dr. Wellington Koo stands third with 180 votes, General Wu Pei-fu fourth with 175, Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General, is fifth with 168 votes and Chang Chien the industrial leader at Nantungchow is sixth with 145. In the list published herewith the names of all nominees who have received less than three votes since the beginning of the competition have been dropped to make room for a number of new names which have been proposed during the past week. It is the plan now to publish new names for two weeks and in case they do not receive further votes to drop them from the list.

In the totals for this week are included for the first time a large number of votes of students in several schools in different parts of China. The students are now beginning to take an interest in the competition and some interesting results are expected. It is planned to show the results of voting in the various schools in addition to including them in the final totals beginning with next week. In the totals for four schools which have been tabulated for this week, General Wu Pei-fu received the largest number of votes with Wang Chung-hui second and Wellington Koo third. General Feng Yu-hsiang stands fourth and Dr. Sun Yat-sen fifth with General Chen Chiung-ming and Yang Hsi-shan tied for sixth place. The results from the schools which have been tabulated do not differ materially from the selections of Chinese in active business and professional life, according to the results. The standings including all votes received up to noon of Sunday, October 29, follows:

BAO FANG CHOW	(鮑芳洲)	1
BAO, G. D.	(鮑朝庭)	1
CHENG CHING-YI	(誠靜怡)	13
CHANG CHIEN	(張　謇)	145
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳炯明)	96
CHEN, K. P.	(陳光甫)	13
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣夢麟)	12
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳雲鵬)	4
CHOW TSU CHI	(周自齊)	4
CHANG PO LING	(張伯令)	13
CHANG TSO LING	(張作霖)	26
CHEN TU HSIU	(陳獨秀)	9
CHANG PING LING	(章炳麟)	15
CHANG FU LAI	(張福來)	3
CHANG CHI	(張　繼)	4
CHAO HENG-TI	(趙恒惕)	5
CHANG TAI YEN	(章太炎)	24
CHANG SIH CHAO	(章士釗)	6
CHOW PING HUNG	(周秉衡)	4
CHIANG KAN FU	(江亢虎)	7
CHIN QUAN	(靳　寬)	4
CHEN KIA KENG	(陳嘉庚)	3
CHU CHIN LAN	(朱慶瀾)	2
CHOW CHIN PING	(趙正平)	1
CHIANG TING TZE	(莊廷梓)	1
CHEN WONG TSENG	(程畹珍)	1
CHANG LAN TUNG	(　　)	1
CHOW KIEN YUAN	(周劍雲)	1
CHEN, S. P.	(陳祀邦)	3
CHAO SUN PEI	(趙巽伯)	1
CHANG CHIEN, JR	(張孝若)	1
CHEN FEI CHONG	(陳煥章)	1
CHANG TUNG SUN	(張東蓀)	1
CHOW HSUEH HSI	(周學熙)	1
CHOW PING WEN	(周秉文)	1
CHAUN YOU WEI	(　　)	1
DUNG KAN	(董　康)	26
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范源濂)	15
FENG YU HSIANG	(馮玉祥)	168
FONG F. SEC	(鄺富灼)	3
GOW EN HUNG	(高恩洪)	11
HO HAI MING	(何海鳴)	3
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊希齡)	21
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN	(徐　謙)	31
HU HAN MING	(胡漢民)	12
HU LIN	(胡林政之)	4
HU SUH	(胡　適)	71
HWANG YIN PEI	(黃炎培)	32
HSU SHU CHENG	(徐樹錚)	25
HSU CHONG CHI	(許崇智)	6
HAN KUO CHUN	(韓國鈞)	7
HAN SUEI HUEN	(韓守桓)	1
HSUNG SHAO HAO	(熊少豪)	2
HSU SHIH CHONG	(徐世昌)	5
HWONG FU	(黃　郛)	1
JEN HUNG YI	(任鴻儁)	1
JAO HAN ZIANG	(饒漢祥)	2
KAN CHU NAM	(簡照南)	18
KOO, WEI'T'N V. K.	(顧維鈞)	180
KUO, P. W.	(郭秉文)	22
KAN YU-WEI	(康有爲)	19
KAHN, MISS IDA	(　　)	2
KU HUNG-MING	(辜鴻銘)	5
KING, KUNGPEH T.	(金紹城)	5
KWANG KUNG	(關　炯)	1
KOO KAN FU	(顧肯夫)	1
KOO SHUNG TAN	(顧訓且)	1
LI LIEH CHUN	(李烈鈞)	39
LI YUAN HUNG	(黎元洪)	70
LIANG CHI CHAO	(梁啓超)	31
LU YUNG HSIANG	(盧永祥)	10
LIAO CHUNG-HAI	(廖仲愷)	3
LO CHING YU	(羅振玉)	4
LIU PAH MING	(劉伯明)	1
LOO CHIH	(陸　澤)	1
LING CHUNG NAN	(林君楠)	1
LING ZONG YU	(林仲餘)	1
LO PEI HUNG	(陸伯鴻)	1
LI SHEK TSUNG	(李石曾)	2
LIEN CHUAN	(廉　泉)	1
LI TENG HUI	(李登輝)	2
LI, H. TROUT	(李宜之)	2
LI YIH	(李　協)	1
LU HSIN	(盧　信)	1
LI YUN KWAN	(李榮光)	1
LIN PAO YEH	(林葆嘿)	1
LI MING CHUNG	(李鳴鐘)	3
MEI LAN FANG	(梅蘭芳)	15
MOH, H. Y.	(穆藕初)	40
MA CHUN WU	(馬君武)	5
MA YIN CHU	(馬寅初)	3
MO TSENG ZIANG	(慕增祥)	3
MIAO TSOONG LING	(繆宗靈)	1
NIEH, C. C.	(聶雲臺)	68
NIEN TSIN JEH	(嚴俊杰)	1
NG TIEN FU	(吳天孚)	1
NG ONG GUAY	(吳鴻逵)	1
NYEU TI SUNG	(鈕惕生)	1
OEN YOONG ZUNG	(韓永忍)	1
PAN LAI TSEN	(龐萊臣)	4
PAN CHIH WU	(潘植我)	1
QUO TAI CHI	(郭泰祺)	3
SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋漢章)	31
SUN HUNG YI	(孫洪伊)	12
SUN YAT SEN	(孫中山)	182
SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施肇基)	48
SHEN CHU SHU	(盛竹書)	3
SAH CHEN-PING	(薩鎭冰)	18
SAN, M. Y.	(馬玉山)	16
STONE, DR. MARY	(石美玉)	3
SUN CHUN FONG	(宋春舫)	1
SIA YIN PAH	(謝英伯)	1
SHAO CHUN FEI	(邵仲輝)	1
SHEN CHING WEN	(盛覲文)	1
SUNG ZEI YU	(沈彥宇)	1
SZE SHAN YO'	(施肇曰)	3
SHEN CHIEN FU	(沈健夫)	1
SUNG TSE CHIU	(宋則久)	1
SIA FU CHU	(謝福初)	1
SUNG LIN FANG	(沈聯芳)	1
SHIH TOH BI	(薛篤弼)	3
SOONG HONG-TSONG	(　　)	1
TAN YEN KAI	(譚延闓)	9
TAN CHI YAO	(唐繼堯)	10
TANG SHAO-YI	(唐紹儀)	44
TONG, H. K.	(董顯光)	11
TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡元培)	138
TUAN CHI-JUI	(段祺瑞)	56
TING, V. K.	(丁文江)	6
TYAU, PHILIP K. C.	(刁作謙)	4
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN	(岑春萱)	11
TAN ERH-HO	(湯爾和)	3
TSAO KUN	(曹　錕)	6
TYAU, M. T. Z.	(刁德仁)	1
TSOONG KOO TAO	(鍾可托)	1
TING FU YI	(丁佛言)	1
TSENG YU CHUN	(曾毓雋)	1
TU HSI KUEI	(杜錫珪)	3
TSANG FOH YUEN	(張福元)	1
TSANG SUNG LIH	(張身立)	1
TSONG YUR WAR	(薛友華)	1
VOONG SIH TSAI	(鳳錫醉)	1
VOONG WEI JEN	(鳳惠仁)	1
VOONG WEI MING	(鳳惠民)	1
WANG CHUN HUI	(王寵惠)	192
WU, C. C.	(伍朝樞)	25
WU LIEN TEH	(伍連德)	20
GEN. WU PEI FU	(吳佩孚)	175
WANG, C. T.	(王正廷)	99
WU YU JEN	(于右任)	5
WANG CHING WEI	(汪精衛)	41
WANG DAH SHIH	(汪大燮)	7
WANG, C. C.	(王景春)	5
WANG HU	(王　瑚)	4
WANG IN	(黃　隱)	1
WANG CHENG SING	(王徵信)	1
WANG KU MING	(王克敏)	1
WANG PING KYHIN	(王炳清)	1
WOO TSE HSUNG	(吳志欣)	1
WOO FOK KEE	(吳福基)	1
WU CHI FEI	(吳稚暉)	1
WOO TSUNG HAN	(吳宗璠)	1
WANG KYA JUI	(　　)	1
YEN HSI SHAN	(閻錫山)	118
YEN, W. W.	(顏惠慶)	84
YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(余日章)	92
YEH KUNG CHO	(葉恭綽)	7
YANG TSENG HSIN	(楊增新)	7
YEH KIEN PEI	(葉建柏)	1
YIU KWANG	(邱　光)	1
YANG CHON YIN	(楊慶因)	1
YUN SHAO	(雲　韶)	1
YEN CHI YI	(嚴智怡)	1
YENG SI NENG	(　　)	1
YUNG TEH SUNG	(榮德生)	1
YUAN CHU MING	(袁祖銘)	1
ZUNG KUH ZANG	(程克讓)	1
ZUNG S. YOONG	(鄭世榮)	1
ZUNG SIH KONG	(陳錫康)	1
ZUNG WEI T. M.	(　　)	1
ZUNG TSUNG CHUI	(鄭正秋)	1

選舉中國當今十二大人物

論中國政事經濟者每謂中國乏强有力之領袖人物蓋國中出類拔萃之人才昔已凋謝而自共和創始以來各方之領袖人物尚未產出也夫中國今日豈乏此項人才乎爲解決此問題起見閱者之意以中國何人俱有此項資格可選出十二人將其姓名填入左方之空白選舉票中此種選舉將逐期揭曉於本報至一千九百二十三年一月一日截止閱者諸君可將所選之人名填入於選舉票十二行中并將以後登出之空白選舉票傳與親友務使此項選舉益加普及

投票者所舉之人物須於各方事業中擇其名望素著堪爲一業中之代表者選之例如政軍商銀行各界以及其他專門事業之人物

此項選舉無論中外人士皆可投票惟投票者須於選舉票中申明爲外國人中國人或中國學生投票者之姓名無庸署於選舉票中惟若能附一親署名之函說明其所選諸人之理由尤爲歡迎此項署名之信札本館當嚴守秘密

選舉結果除每星期揭露一次外其總結揭曉在一千九百二十三年一月一日後儘先登載本報

此項選舉於一千九百二十三年一月一日截止選舉票須於是日以前付郵方爲有效

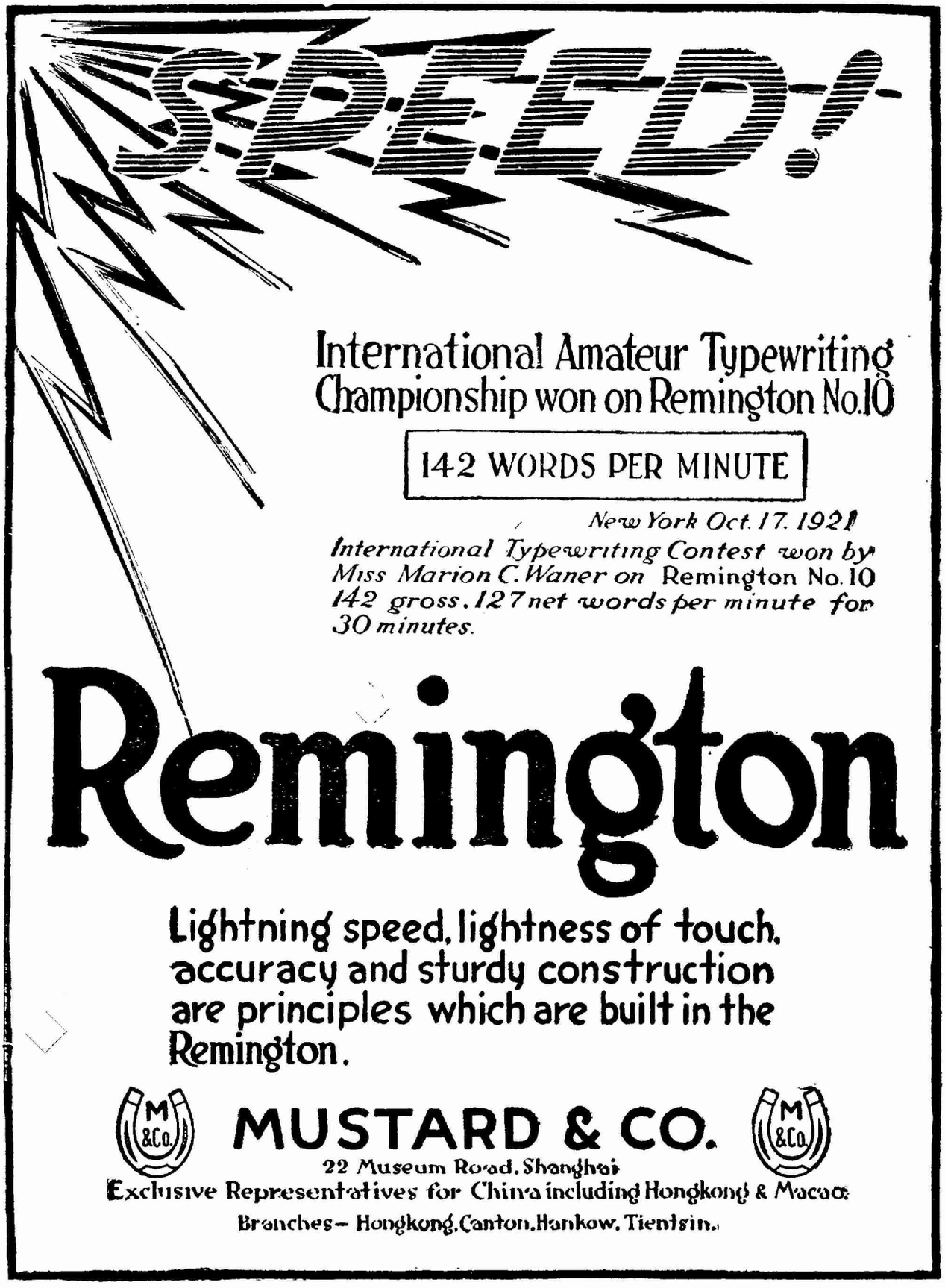
選舉票

鄙意左列十二人爲中國今日最大人物

一	七
二	八
三	九
四	十
五	十一
六	十二

投票者爲外國人○中國人○中國學生○ 在圓圈內書一十字以便區別

此票填就後扯下寄交上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館選舉主任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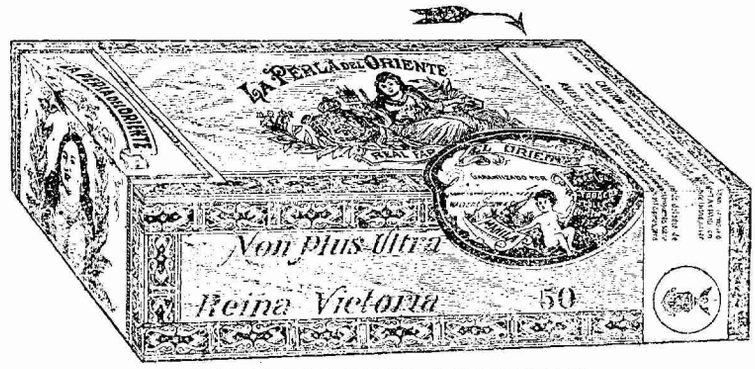

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Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister to China, Peking, passed through Shanghai last week, enroute to Buenos Aires, where he will head the British Legation. A number of farewell functions were given in his honor while in Shanghai, a special dinner being arranged by the British Chamber of Commerce at which Sir Alexander Duff, retiring commander of the British fleet was also guest of honor. Sir Ronald McKay will succeed Sir Beilby Alston as British Minister to Peking.

The Ministry of Agriculture at Peking has decided to establish at once a meat testing station according to a Peking dispatch in the Chinese papers in Shanghai. The action of the Chinese government resulted from an embargo placed on Chinese meat by the United States. The Ham Association in Shanghai has urged the government to immediately install a testing station in Shanghai so that meat shipped from China to America will conform to the U. S. government regulations.

R. A. Curry, architect, was awarded first prize in the architects' competition for a club house for the American Club, Shanghai, which it proposes to erect on the new site recently acquired on Foochow Road, Shanghai. Fifteen local architects submitted designs in the competition. The design meets the general requirements of American club buildings in the United States and at the same time is adaptable to the requirements of the club buildings of the highest type in China.

Mrs. Forsberg, wife of one of the two American missionaries captured by bandits in Juchow, Honan, recently arrived at Hankow, where she will consult the Consul regarding the situation. Mrs. Forsberg reports that the two Frenchmen captured in West Honan are in the hands of the same bandits. There are about 6,000 of them and they are hiding in a mountain about sixty li Southwest of Juchow. Mrs. Forsberg stated it was not money the bandits wanted for ransom, but military recognition from the government

The death occurred last week of Mrs. Harriet Gulick Clark of Japan, while visiting her son in Shanghai, Edward L. Clark. Mrs. Clark served as a missionary in Japan for thirty-five years. Mrs. Clark's father the Rev. Luther Gulick was at one time pastor of the Union Church, Shanghai, and representative of the American Bible Society here. Mrs. Clark is survived by her husband, the Rev. Cyrus A. Clark of Japan, and a son Grover C. Clark of Peking, Everett Clark of Shanghai, and a daughter residing in America.

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Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China and Mrs. Lobingier were guests of honor at a dinner at the Carlton Cafe Wednesday evening, November 2, given by K. C. Li, president of the Wah Chang Trading Company, Shanghai, and Mrs. Li. Nearly thirty foreign and Chinese guests were in attendance, including Governor Tang, Mr. and Mrs. Quo Tai-chi, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, Major and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Captain and Mrs. W. I. Eisler, Judge Williams, Miss Williams, J. B. Powell, Eugene Chen the Misses Powell and others.

The *Weekly Review* is in receipt of the official souvenir programs of the annual conferences of the Mid-Western and Eastern sections of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States. The Mid-Western section met at Northwestern University in September and a feature of the program were messages of greeting from Hon. Warren G. Harding, president of the United States and Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to America. The Eastern section of the Alliance held its convention at Cornell University and the program also contained messages of greeting from the Chinese Minister and from a number of prominent Americans including Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University.

The Chinese postal administration in Shanghai has issued a statement showing the position of the service in introducing the changes in the tarriff rate it has been forced to make. The question of the withdrawal of foreign postal agencies has no part in this, is stated by the outline. The outline states due to the high cost of living necessitating increase in salaries, in most cases amounting to 50 percent the cost of transports steadily rising for several years, as has also that of all materials and supplies has caused the administration to take this step. The postoffices in other countries where similar economic conditions prevail have, in most cases, long since revised their domestic rates as soon as the Universal Postal Union Conference of Madrid permitted—in order to meet increased expenditure.

Dr. Henry Jewett Furber of Chicago arrived in Shanghai this week and expects to spend several days here before continuing his trip home to America. Dr. Furber who is a retired lawyer and business man of Chicago came to China several months ago in company with Dr. Paul S. Reinsch former American Minister to China. He will remain in Shanghai until Dr. Reinsch, who has been ill at the Victoria Nursing Home, recovers sufficiently to return to his home in Washington. Dr. Furber is a graduate of the University of Chicago and of the Universities of Berlin, Vienna and Halle, and was professor of economics at Northwestern University. He later practiced law and became vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C. and was counsel for the Chicago Board of Underwriters. He is a member of the French Legion of Honor and during the war was a correspondent for the *Providence Journal*. Dr. Furber is staying at the Kalee Hotel while in Shanghai.

News from Central China

Essom M. Gale, of the Salt Gabelle Administration of Hankow, and Mrs. Gale are among the passengers arriving in Shanghai on October 28 on the *s. s. Anay le Rideau*, returning to China after a year's home leave to America. Mr. Gale has been stationed in the Gabelle service in Hankow for many years.

Dr. Jacob Gould Shurman, American Minister to China, has returned from his trip to the Yangtze Gorges this week, and left Hankow day before yesterday for Peking in company with Mrs. Shurman. Dr. Shurman was entertained by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan at dinner in his yamen at Wuchang, and Rear Admiral Phelps of the Yangtze Patrol of the U. S. N. was also present at the dinner.

Word has reached Hankow that two sailors of the French gunboat *Balney* which has gone to Ichang recently were drowned at that port on October 19, while the vessel was stopping in that port. Efforts to rescue the drowning sailors proved unfruitful as the currents of the rapids in the Gorges are so strong that none could cope with them. The bodies of the two sailors are reported as lost.

R. H. Whittal, of the Shanghai office of the Marine Insurance Society of Canton, has arrived in Hankow recently to take charge of the society's office in Hankow during the temporary absence of G. G. Franklin, who is proceeding to Kuling for a rest. Mr. Franklin was ill recently, and has just recovered. He will stay in Kuling for a while until he is fully recuperated from his illness.

The ex-Tuchun of Szechuen Province, General Hsiung Ke-wu, who was for years one of the most important factors of power in that province, died last week as a result from an accident of falling from a horse when riding. A big memorial service will soon be held in Chungking by his followers who are feeling the loss of their leader just at a time when they are fighting hard to get their share of the spoils in Szechuen.

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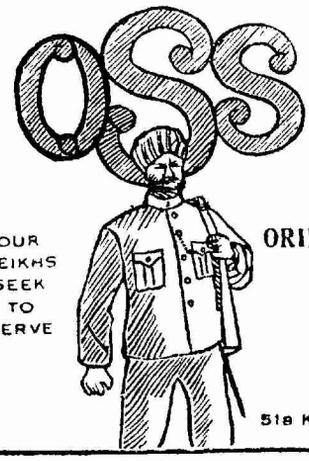

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The new iron bridge across Hsia-Hsin-Ho Creek at Wuchang, which is 220 feet long and 22 feet wide and which was built to the order of the Yu Hwa Cotton Mill, has now been completed. The middle part of the bridge will be open daily between 8 and 10 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m. to allow the passage of native junks and other craft up and down the creek. The Yu Hwa Cotton Mill had the bridge made with the view of facilitating communication with the mill.

W. S. Dupree, of the local office of Jardine, Matheson & Co. has just returned with Mrs. Dupree from their wedding trip. The staff of Jardine, Matheson and Co. took advantage of the occasion of their arrival to present the happy couple with a solid silver tea service which Mr. Dupree suitably acknowledged. Mr. Dupree has long been a star in local racing and sports circles, being an active member of the Hankow Race Club and recreation ground.

Large quantities of opium are imported into Hunan from cities and opium districts in Kweichow, and the consignments are without exception made under official protection and military escort, according to a foreign missionary in Hunan. The drug makes its entrance in Hunan in open daylight, as all such transactions are taxed by military officials. Almost everyday large cases of opium under official seal can be seen moving from main districts into the country where the real consumers are.

E. S. Little, Australian Trade Commissioner for China, arrived in Hankow last Tuesday from Shanghai. While proceeding up river from Shanghai, Mr. Little stopped over at Kuling where he had a little rest, and then started for Hankow. Mr. Little is staying in Hankow for a short visit investigating trade possibilities in Hankow district for Australian products. While he is here he has offered his services to anyone desiring information about matters of trade with or in Australia.

Officials of the Lunghai railway are in touch with the two French engineers of that line who were kidnapped at Lanchow by Honan bandits more than two months ago. Negotiations are being made with the bandits for the release of the prisoners. The foreign office in Hankow has no further word about the two American missionaries who were captured by bandits at Juchow in Honan. However, it is understood that local authorities are dealing with the captors in an attempt to secure the release of the two Americans.

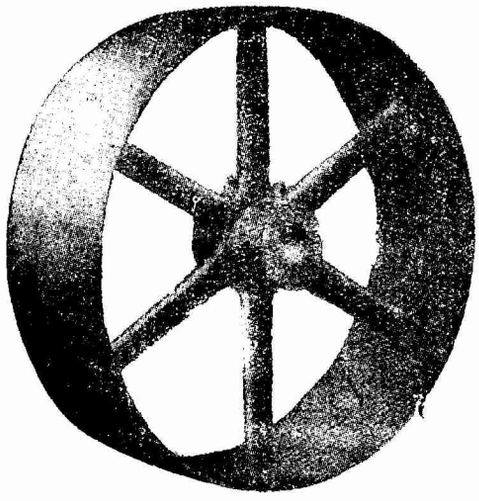
The once powerful leader of Hupeh robbers and bandits, Chin Hwa Kun, who was recently arrested in Shanghai by order of General Wu Pei-fu, was executed in the Tuchun's yamen last Saturday. Efforts made by Kuomingtang leaders to save his life all proved unsuccessful, as General Wu Pei-fu has ordered Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan that as soon as Chin was arrested he should be executed at once. It is rumored that Chin Hwa Kun fought bravely against Wu Pei-fu last year in the civil war in Hunan, hence the grudge of Wu against him.

The Chinese Volunteer Company has just perfected their organization and equipment with the arrival of about one hundred rifles with which they have begun their practice program. There are already nearly a hundred volunteers in the company and full uniforms are being given to all volunteers. Weekly practice is held in the ground of the Chin Woo Athletic Association under whose auspices the company was originally formed. The final organization was delayed by the refusal of officials in Wuchang to allow the volunteers free use of rifles in their practice.

The Foreign Language School of Wuchang was closed this week by order of General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, who decided to stop running that school on account of unceasing disturbances and strikes by students in that school. Since the school was opened for the fall term, there has been a series of strikes and minor disturbances by students who were acting under instigation by office-seekers in educational circles. In connection with the closing of the school, it is a great pity that all students of that school were informed by the authorities that they should evacuate and return home.

One of the most important questions which will occupy much discussion and planning at the forthcoming conference of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce of China to be opened in Hankow, will be how to effectively force to the attention of the Chinese government the necessity of government protection to tax payers and abolition of likin. Lengthy papers have been drawn up by delegates from different Chambers of Commerce in China dealing with the time-worn system of likin taxation, and when the sessions begin, the revision of China's likin system will be fully discussed. It is stated that at this Conference some strong action will be taken against the government so that the plan of abolition of likin and adequate protection of merchants will be effectively carried out. Several initial informal meetings have already been held, and pending the arrival of delegates from Peking and several other cities which have telegraphed their departure, the annual Conference will begin its labors.

Two thousand workers, men and women, of the British Cigarette Company of Hankow, have been on strike since



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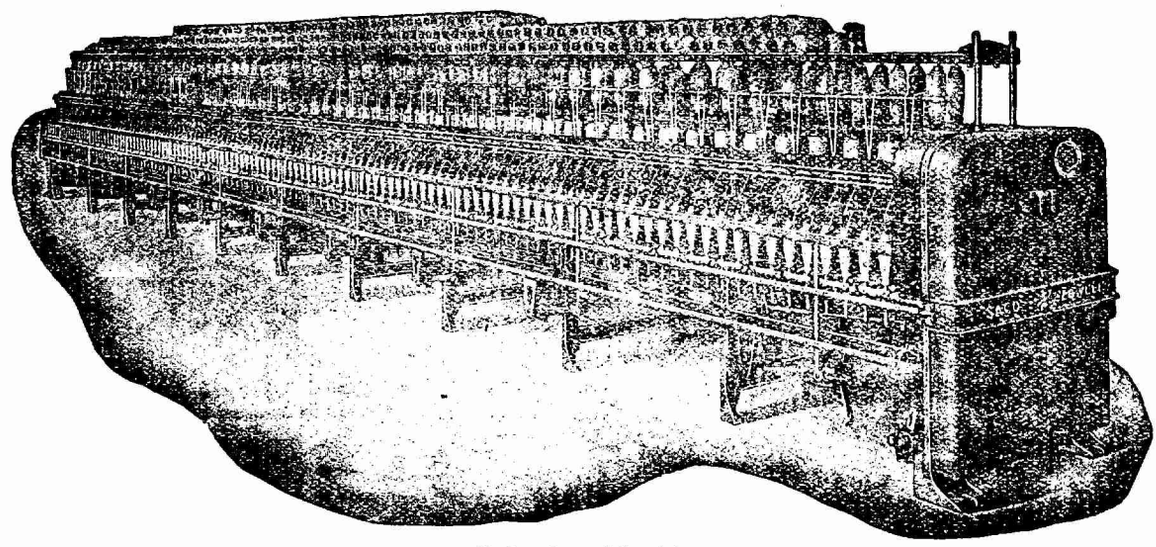

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last Monday when the management proposed to adopt a new method of packing which they have been teaching their employes since July. When approached by a deputation of workers, the factory management informed them that there need be no fear for decrease in their incomes through the introduction of the new method, as it has been tested they can make just as much money out of their day's labor as before. Thus the new system of packing and payment went into force one day, and following that labor agitators armed with cudgels lined up all roads leading to the factory one morning, and intimidated other workers from going to the factory and yielding to the new system. Thus a general strike was declared with the result that the British Cigarette Company factory was closed and the mass of workers are out of job. The Labor Union Society of Hupeh, which has already established headquarters in Hankow, has since then been sending out pamphlets and leaflets containing incendiary labor literature. Much alarm is felt in foreign circles in Hankow now that the strike terror has spread over from the Chinese city of Hankow into the foreign concessions where there are a number of factories. So far only the British Cigarette Company met with the direct result of labor agitation. Chinese authorities are now bending every effort to effect the arrest of several leading agitators and intimidators whose names are already on the warrant.

Hankow, October 28, 1922.

P. S. J.

News from South China

The building occupied by the "*Morning Bell Daily News*" at Tai-chit-po collapsed at the entrance as a result of an explosion in this vicinity causing surrounding shops to fall at the same time, killing one man and two girls, seriously wounding nine. A young man dressed in European style accompanied by a boy committed this outrage and escaped being caught. This took place a little after seven o'clock.

Several arrests have been made since the night of October 19 in Canton, when a bomb outrage was experienced. Among the arrested was M. M. de Colbert, M. D., N. Sc. D., Ph. D., M. A., a German subject now serving as a physician in the Min Kuo or Republic Hospital. Colbert was arrested by Commandant Chun Wing-sen of the Coast Defense. He was taken into custody with two other members of the hospital staff. Others arrested were Leong Wah-Hing, treasurer of Chung Hua Dramatic Club, at 12 Cheung Hing Li; and a man and a woman suspected while attending a show in a local theatre.

Other outrages took place at the Oriental Hotel, the Western Hotel, and the Hotel Asia, all along the Bund. In almost every incident, a young woman registered herself as Chu Chun Shi would take a room and then left soon before the explosion befere eight o'clock. She carried only a small bag with her, sometimes accompanied by an attendant. The woman was dressed in white coat with a black skirt and was about twenty-five years old. No serious damage was done to the hotels. One which exploded at Sing Kee, 35, the Bund, wounded four, while another bomb near East Bridge injured several people.

The Provincial Assemby of Kwangtung through its special committee will begin today auditing the note circulation of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung the financial agency and special depository of the Canton government. This action and the establishment of a commission of assemblymen and representative citizens to supervise government expenditure from the proceeds of the proposed £5,000,000 7 1/2 percent bonds of 1922 of the Provincial government of Kwangtung are some of the conditions on which the Assembly approved of the issue on the evening of October 20. As generally reported, the issue of this bond will be undertaken by the Anglo-French-China Corporation at London whose agent G. L. Brander is now on his way home to arrange for this, which will be done through the Liverpool and Martins Banks. The revenue of the wine and tobacco taxes has been designated as security for the loan, and any shortage will be met by the Bureau of Finance of the Canton government. The term of the loan will be ten years, first payment of principal beginning the first half of the fifth year. This loan will be available within thirty days, when first instalment of £500,000 shall be made, the balance coming within six months, another £500,000, 60 days after signing and confirmation of the agreement. The purpose of the loan is to improve the present Government Mint, to purchase bullion for the coinage of silver, and to create a reserve for the government banknotes. The bondholders through the Anglo-French Corporation will nominate an auditor and an assayer to supervise the expenditure of the loan to assure it will be for the purpose agreed to. Materials for the mint improvement and bullion shall be bought from England and through banks specially designated.

Canton, October 24, 1922.

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, October 25 to Wednesday, November 1.)

Perhaps the event of the most significance during the week under review is that of the appointment of General Chang Fu-lai as Tuchun of Honan in place of General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General, the latter being transferred to Peking and given the post of Inspector-General of National Troops. The situations in Fukien and Vladivostok have subsided during the week and strong indications have it that a decided change will be made in the Peking political situation at an early date. The election of the president is an ever burning question and is causing much political excitement. General Wu Pei-fu is said to favor the re-election of General Li Yuan-hung.

Evacuation of the Japanese troops from Siberia was completed without incident and the city of Vladivostok with a dump of arms is now in the hands of the Reds while the Whites have taken refuge in China and Korea, according to a *Reuter's* dispatch. Perfect order is reported to prevail in Vladivostok and the Chita troops created an excellent impression by their perfect discipline and met with a sympathetic reception from the populace upon entering the city.

Much interest is also being manifested in the coming presidential election by various factions in North China. Various reports say that Li Yuan-hung's legal term is up and he has no further claim on the office, therefore they figure on the relative strength of Li Yuan-hung and Tsao Kun. The latter is estimated to have the money and the power, which will get him about six-tenths of the authority in the government, while Parliament would retain the other four-tenths, according to the *Chung Mei Service*. President Li's ninety-six days which were conceded as the legal period were up on September 18. Rumors in North China say Tientsin is more keen on the election immediately than Loyang or Paoting. It is reported that Tsao-Jui is reported as trying to get in with Mukden, in order to make a strong front against Wu. General Wu has had trouble with General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General for Honan, where he is so popular with the people. General Wu's plan was to promote General Feng to be Super-Tuchun of the Special Areas of Chahar, Suyuan and Johel.

The *Shanghai Gazette* carried the report regarding the appointment of the "Christian" General superseded in Honan and had the following to say:

The appointment of Gen. Chang Fu-lai as Tuchun of Honan in place of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has been decided upon. The latter will be transferred to Peking and given the post of Inspector-General of National Troops. It is reported that Gen. Feng is willing to relinquish the Honan Tuchunate and to accept the new post, provided the Peking Government will guarantee the regular payment of $300,000 per month for the maintenance of his troops, which will henceforth be stationed in the vicinity of the Capital. Speculation is rife regarding the motive behind the significant change. It is predicted that some important developments in the situation in Honan will soon occur.

Serious attempts are still being made in Peking to elect a speaker of the Senate, although no definite results are reached after four disastrous attempts. The last attempt is reported by the *Chung Mei News Service*:

The Senate is again trying to elect its Speaker. The previous meetings have ended in little less than riot and it is feared that the same thing will happen this time.

One reason for this disturbed condition is given by the politicians to be the fact that such interest is expressed in the election of the Speaker. When that post is disposed of, it is considered imminent that there will be a demand for a presidential election. This is even putting the Cabinet crisis in the background although it is considered that the Wang Cabinet is holding only for a short time, and cannot last because Dr. Wang's handling of certain political matters has offended the Paoting clique.

The reported return of Alfred Sao Kee Sze, former Minister to Great Britain, to Peking at an early date, has attracted no little attention in Chinese circles. Mr. Sze and Koo, delegates to Washington Conference, had asked leave for Peking following the conference, and while Koo has been in China for sometime, Sze was instructed to remain in Washington until certain pending affairs had been cleared up. He will remain in China for several months and return to Washington.

Lenox Simpson of Peking is still continuing his attacks on the Chinese Eastern Railway and in an interview to the *Chung Mei News* Service, gave a detail report of the alleged irregularities committed by the management of that

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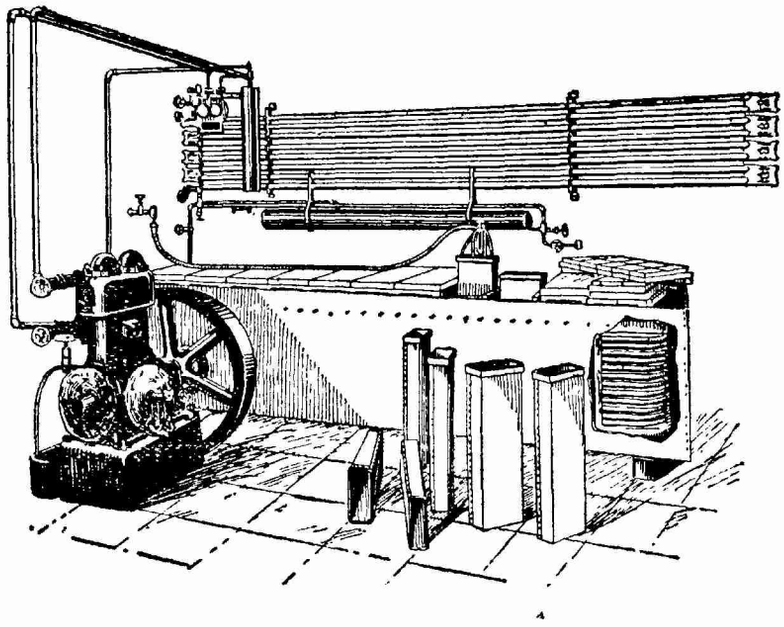

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line. Mr. Simpson said that nothing of vital importance had as yet taken place with the railway, and that the real financial as well as political change had yet to come.

A report from Canton says the Canton Municipal Loan is confirmed and gives the details as follows:

The *Canton Times* says it is confirmed that the Municipal Loan to Canton was signed on September 23. The amount is £2,000,000, with interest at 7 1/2%, issue price 87 1/2, and the term 25 years. The loan is for the purpose of taking over the waterworks, telephone service, and tramway, which the bondholders will operate until the loan is redeemed.

The managing director, and also the assistant director, will be Chinese, while the chief engineer and also the Accountant must be British or American. Charles S. Paget, an American, has been nominated chief engineer.

The agreement provides that the materials shall be supplied by British firms.

It is understood that the loan first was negotiated when Sun Fo (son of Sun Yat-sen) was Mayor. The subsequent Administration simply followed on.

The Provincial Assembly demands that the loan be subject to its approval, but the Government refuses to agree.

According to news received recently, Sun Yat-sen is being urged to proceed to Foochow to resume his presidential regime. It is believed, the Kuomintang leader will not accept the invitation, as it is supposed that the present policy of Dr. Sun is "wait and see" according to the report.

The appointment of Mr. Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in Japan, as head of the South Manchuria Railway, is receiving much attention in Japan, during the week under review. The *Jiji* comment as follows:

Mr. Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, has been appointed president of the South Manchuria Railway Company in succession to the late Mr. Hayakawa. In addition to his recognized ability in general administration, the new president has had experience in colonial administration through his connection with the Government-General of Formosa and with the Colonial Bureau. It is therefore to be expected that he will bring all his knowledge and experience to bear upon his new duties, with the result that he will achieve much in his new field of activity. Since the railway is a money-making concern after all, the president of the South Manchuria Railway Company must have a large amount of business talent, and in the choice of the new president the government has evidently paid special attention to this point.

The railway company now stands in dire need of reform and readjustments. For many years the management has pursued a very loose business policy. The company has extended its activities in too many directions, and many of the enterprises undertaken by it have brought enormous losses. A series of imprudent and indiscreet acts committed by the directorate culminated in the notorious S. M. R. scandal. In these circumstances, it is admitted on all hands that a radical reform must be effected in the internal organization of the company, so that the business of the company may be conducted along different lines. From this point of view, we must reserve our opinion as to whether the new president is the right man in the right place, but now that he has assumed this important post it is incumbent upon him to do his best to place the company on a sound basis. At the same time it is desirable that the government pay greater attention than hitherto to the management of the company with a view to assisting in making the necessary reforms

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 26. Viscount Gray tells London she needs a new foreign policy to enable Britain to regain some of her moral influence lost abroad as the outcome of the Coalition government.——John Jacob Astor has acquired an interest in the Times (London) and will be associated with John Walter in the acquisitions.——London report shows fifteen members of new Cabinet officially announced with Bonar Law as Prime Minister.

October 27. The King signs a proclamation dissolving Parliament at Sandringham, according to London report. ——Judge Brandies in Supreme Court at Washington announces that foreign ships will still be permitted as a matter of policy to enter American waters with liquor under seal.

October 28. Bonar Law in address tells people need of country is to recover from effects of the war, at a demonstration in Glasgow.——Due to a recent collapse of marks, French francs depreciated.

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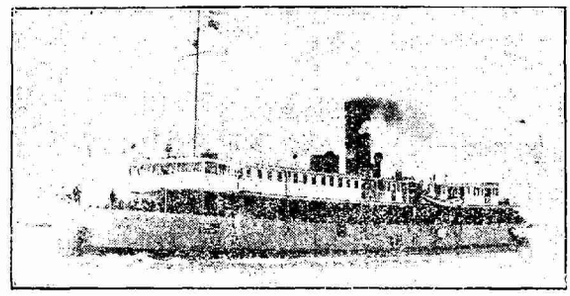

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October 29. Despatches from Rome state situation becomes worse in Tuscany, due to Facisti beginning a concerted action.

October 29. Moscow report says Soviet government has set 1925 as the year when production of Russian industries should be brought up to an output approaching pre-war normal.——Criticism of the Lloyd George policy is heard at every turn in England, as opinion of leading statesmen.——Bids have been asked for the construction of two 35,000 ton battleships, by Admiralty in London.——A total decline in Canada's imports and exports for last year is reported, according to Ottawa report.

October 31. Disorder continues in Rome while King refuses to sign martial law proclamation.——Bonar Law announces economy plan whereby Palestine and Mesopotamia will be given up ——Former manager of Asia Banking Corporation, Peking, is taken into custody upon arriving in New York, for forged cablegrams.——The Facisti take over all power of Italy under Mandate of the King, who authorized Mussolini, head of Facisti to form government.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has again been active during the past week, with violent fluctuations, causing considerable nervousness throughout the world cotton markets. The steady undertone during the early part of the week brought about an over-sold condition from which we had a sharp reaction, started primarily by the sharp advances both in Mid-Americans and Indians, in consequence of which our market responded in sympathy; the movement was rendered more vigorous by the covering of shorts, together with the continued small movement of commitments from the interior marts and a good demand from local spinners and exporters.

Mid-Americans have advanced for the week 130 points for spot and over 100 points for futures. Broach in sympathy with the rise in Mid-Americans have advanced 10 Rps. per candy within the last 24 hours, the market closing with a firm undertone.

It is unnecessary to look for any more potent cause for the abnormal strength than the healthy condition of the world markets, and it is rather a matter of comment that the week's sensational developments have not been more far-reaching in their effect upon the staple. The market, however, has been for some time in the process of discounting a situation, the unmistakable forebodings of which were long apparent, so that the effect of its realization was more poignant.

Under the circumstances, we believe with the outlook at present, the chances for successful operations still lie on the bull side. So that if any temporary weakness should develop in the speculative markets, we could only advise our friends to take advantage of such moments to buy.

Yarn.—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market continues steady with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Over 10,000 bales new orders being booked direct with the mills and some 5,000 bales were sold second-hand at prevailing prices for export to Szechuen, Tientsin, Canton, Kiangse, Newchwang, Swatow, Hankow, Wuhu and Tsingtao.

Liverpool, October 26, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		14.19	Pence
,,	January	13.49	,,
,,	March	13.33	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, October 26, 1922.

New York Market:—

December	23.91	Cents
January	23.61	,,
March	23.70	,,
May	23.66	,,
July	22.40	,,
Spot	24.00	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, October 26, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	470	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan.	,,	343	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.	,,	417	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, November/December/January.	Tls.	29.00
Shanghai, October	,,	27.75
M-ginned, October	,,	28.00
Taichong, October	,,	28.50
Shensi, December/January	,,	30.00

Market:—*Firm.*

New Books and Publications

"The Great Adventure at Washington"

The Story of the Washington Conference by Mark Sullivan; Illustrated by Joseph Cummings Chase and published by Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, 1922.

"This fact that China is in a state of transition, midway between autocracy and democracy, this condition within China itself, was, to the (Washington) Conference, quite as large a difficulty in the way of doing something for China, as was the recalcitrancy of any one of the other nations, or of all of them. You couldn't always be sure that the China you were dealing with was—the China that might be in the saddle next week."

The foregoing paragraph taken from the chapter of Mr. Sullivan's book on the subject of "China and Japan" sums up pretty well the situation of China and the difficulty of America's position as the traditional friend of China at the Washington Conference. Mr. Sullivan continues the discussion of this subject thusly:

"However, the Chinese delegates opened the sessions of the Conference that dealt with the Far East by the formal presentation to the Conference of a document which came to be known as the 'ten demands.' These ten demands were the maximum that China asked for or hoped for. The complete granting of them would have meant the restoration of China to a place among the nations of the world, as secure and independent as that of any other country. At least the ten demands would have accomplished this so far as it can be accomplished by any action on the part of forces outside of China. China's position in the family of nations cannot be made secure by the action of other nations alone; there are many things that China must do for herself, and these things China is not yet in a position to undertake."

These paragraphs give an excellent insight into this most excellent story of the Washington Conference that Mr. Sullivan has turned out. It is rather a story than a book and is a welcome one because Mr. Sullivan has risen above the usual weighty discussions of the Washington meeting and told what actually happened in his happy and fascinating manner that is so familiar to American newspaper and magazine readers.

The book is full of conversation and anecdotes of the conference. On page 231 he tells a story of the negotiations regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the British Imperial Conference-in London when Lloyd George remarked to the Canadian delegate, "You talk more like a citizen of the United States than like a citizen of the British Empire." The Canadian, it is needless to mention was urging an abrogation of the Alliance. In referring to the Four Power Treaty which was negotiated at the Conference Mr. Sullivan quotes an American newspaper correspondent as saying that the Four Power Treaty was a device to enable Great Britain to avoid prosecution for bigamy. She was united to Japan and did not want to divorce her without cause and at the same time she was extremely eager to be united to America.

The book contains about 300 pages in good type and may be read in an evening. It was written for the popular reading of the American public and for that reason should have a ready sale out here.

J. B. P.

London Through Chinese Eyes

"London Through Chinese Eyes," a book by Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau which has attracted considerable attention in the Far East may now be purchased for $4 according to an announcement in this week's issue of the *Review*. The book is illustrated by a Chinese woman artist. Dr. Tyau was formerly editor of the *Peking Leader* and a professor in Tsing Hua College at Peking, but is now connected with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 25th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The price of Bar Silver in London comes in to-day at 34 1/16d. and 34d. per ounce for spot and forward deliveries respectively, namely a rise of 1/2d. as compared with the corresponding day of last week. Latest reports from London indicate the market steady with India and China buyers. The T/T rate on London after dropping to 3/3d. closes unchanged at 3/3 1/2d, with business doing about 1/8d. above this quotation.

During the earlier period of the week under review the market showed distinct signs of weakness, and the present strength is entirely due to speculative operations The Chinese position is obscure, but would seem to be an oversold one. A certain section undoubtedly heavily oversold at high rates and is apparently using every endeavour both by selling exchange and buying silver to put the market on a high level. Their efforts have met with a certain degree of success, and it is possible that the market may be pushed up further but doubtful if it can be maintained for any length of time.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 39,427,000 a decrease of Tls. 156,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 38,240,000 a decrease of $ 210,000.
Estimated value Tls. 66,960,000 as against Tls. 37,918,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for September	Thursday Oct. 19	Friday Oct. 20	Saturday Oct. 21	Monday Oct. 23	Tuesday Oct. 24	Wednes. Oct. 25
selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.336	3/3 1/8	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/8
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3 5/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4
T/T India	264 923	252	248 1/2	248 1/2	248 1/2	247 1/2	251
T/T France	997.884	990	985	980	990	1015	1025
T/T N Y.	76.413	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	73
T/T H'kong	74.827	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	75
T/T Japan	63.125	65 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66
T/T Batavia	199.980	192	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	191 1/2
T/T Straits	67.827	71	72	72	72	72	71 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/7.836	3/5	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/5
4m/s ,, D/P		3/5 1/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/5 1/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/8.336	3/5 1/2	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5 1/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,047.884	1040	1035	1030	1040	1065	1075
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	80.413	77	76	76	76	75 3/4	76 1/2
4m/s ,, Doc	—	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/4	77

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 1/4	33 15/16	33 7/8	34 3/4	33 15/16	34 1/16
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.68 1/8	G. $.67 1/8	G. $. 66 1/4	G. $. 66 1/2	G. $. 67 1/8	G. $.67 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 318 10	Tls. 323 60	Tls. 318 10	Tls. 319 50	Tls. 315 20	Tls. 315 20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 111 00	Tls. 111 00	Tls. 111 00	Tls. 111 00	Tls. 111 00	Tls. 111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.2125	72.20	72.225	72.25	72.375	72.3625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2 1/2 %	2 %	2 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	2 %	2 %
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount		3 %	London on Paris	T/T	62.25
Bank of France rate of discount		4 1/2 %	London on Germany	T/T	19650
London open Market rate of Dis.	3 m/s.	2 7/8 %	New York on London	T/T	444 1/2
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2 7/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T	1/3 1/2
,, ,,	6 m/s.	2 1/2 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T	2/5 1/2
			Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T	2/1 15/16

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Tael 1.14 equal Gold $1*)

S. S. President Madison, September 9.

To Seattle.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	5.67
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	145
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	103
Antimony Regulus	,,	2.184
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	317
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	168
Egg, Yolk, Frozen	,,	32
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	20
Tungsten Ore	,,	252
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	624
Skin, Crosses, Lamb	,,	120

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	156

To Baltimore.

Chinaware, Coarse	,,	5
Chinaware, Fine	,,	46

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	255
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	31
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	18

To Newton.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai....Bls. 30	Pls.	99.03

To Providence.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 39	,,	125.89

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	200

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	2
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	40
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	101
Hyson, other Ports	,,	17

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 95	,,	95.63
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 158	,,	155.98
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 6	,,	5.93
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
Shanghai .... Bls. 17	,,	51.49
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	26.78
Bristles	,,	206
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	374
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	204
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	338
Straw Braid, White	,,	18
Wool, Sheep's	,,	97
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	15,000

S. S. Empress of Asia, September 9.

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	85

To Chicago.

Tea, Green;		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	144
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	20
Young Hyson, other Ports		40

To Winnipeg.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.67

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 161	,,	159.75
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 477		474,30
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 25	,,	25 40
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	11.34
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	48.07
Skin Mats, Dog	Pcs.	2,000

S. S. City of Bristol, September 9.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	361
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	30
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	8
Hides, Cow	,,	278
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	23,790

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	156

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	1,507
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	403
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	4
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	14
Antimony Oxide	,,	168
Bristles	,,	536
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	173
Feathers, Goose	,,	147
Hair, Goat Beard	,,	23
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	8
Hides, Cow	,,	247
Oil, Wood	,,	1,698
Peas, White	,,	2,475
Rhubarb	,,	69
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	30,000
Skins, Hare	,,	19,095

S. S. Taiyo Maru, September 13.

To San Francisco.

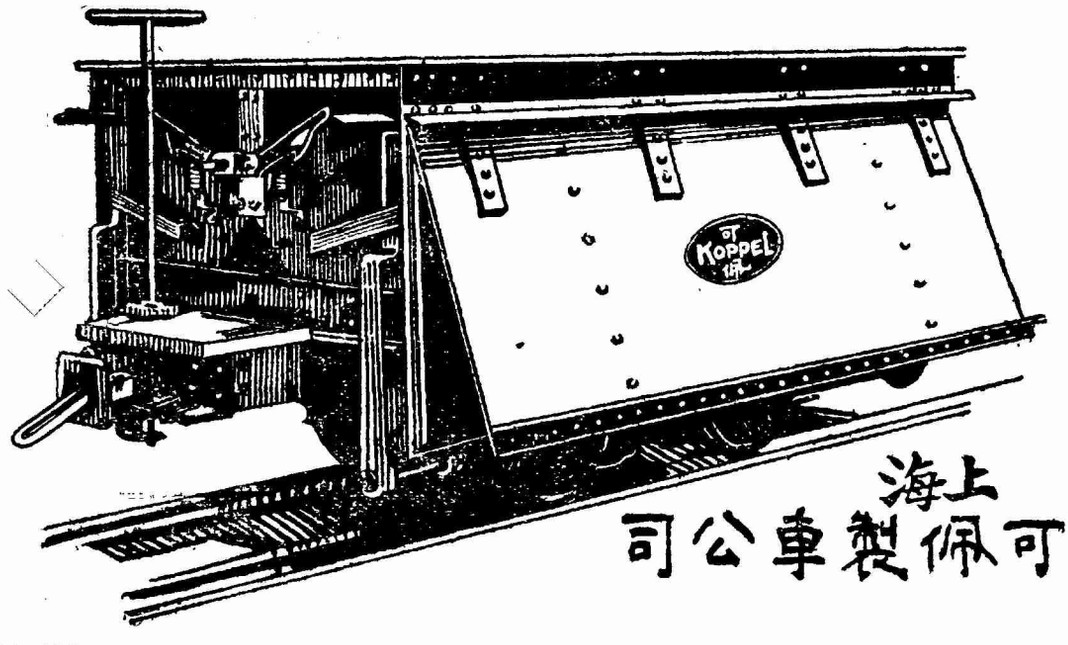
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 65	Pls,	64
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	4.42
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	83
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	265
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,260

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 40	,,	40.44

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 100	,,	100.67
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 35	,,	34.67
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 28	,,	100.57
Bristles	,,	315
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	11
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	24
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,163
Skin Mats, Dog	Pcs.	5,000
Skins, Hare	,,	16,000



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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.,

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Wireless Telegraphy in China

References: Pp. 293-4.

Questions: 1. How long has wireless telegraphy been used? What preceded it? 2. Discuss the international significance of this means of communication. 3. Why is it of especial importance in China? 4. What is its relation to the doctrine of the Open Door? 5. What company is about to begin erection of wireless stations in China? 6. What countries protested against the contract? On what grounds? 7. Who is Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze? 8. Who is the Hon. C. E. Hughes? 9. What are the points discussed in their correspondence?

Topic 2: Tsingtao Land Leases.

Reference: P. 294, also recent issues of the *Review*.

Questions: 1. Why did the Japanese adopt a short term instead of a long term lease for public lands? 2. If the facts are as stated do you feel that the Japanese were justified in their method of land-leasing?

Topic 3: Prohibition on American Boats.

Reference: P. 293.

Questions: 1. How was prohibition brought about in the United States? When? 2. What are the functions of the office of Attorney-General? 3. Why is it possible for the government to ban the sale of liquor on American boats on the high sea? 4. On what grounds is the new ruling criticised? 5. What particular reasons are suggested to explain this ruling?

Topic 4: The Closing of Foreign Post-offices in China.

References: Pp. 305-6.

Questions: 1. When and where was it decided that foreign post-offices should be closed? 2. When will the British office close? the American? 3. Judging by the figures given what do you think of the amount of foreign mail handled in China? 4. Of what advantage is it that the Chinese post office should handle this mail?

Topic 5: International Control and the Chinese Eastern Railway.

References: Pp. 308,322.

Questions: 1. Where is this railway? 2. When was it built? 3. Under what conditions did it come under international control? 4. What was the Stevens Commission? 5. Why should international control cease? Who should control it? 6. Is the news referred to here authoritative? What effect should this have on its discussion?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China's Rug Industry.

References: Pp. 296-300.

Questions: 1. What is the difference in Chinese rug prices in China and in the United States? Explain this. 2. In what way is the rug industry new in China? In what way old? 3. What factors are to be taken into consideration in judging a rug? 4. Where are the chief rug factories of China? What other countries are famous for their rugs? 5. Compare Chinese rugs with those of other countries as to manufacture, substances used, design, value, etc.

Topic 2: Affairs in Fukien

References: Pp. 322,324.

Questions: 1. What has been the state of affairs in Fukien during the past week? 2. What causes are there for war between Fukien and Kwangtung?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The British Loan to Canton.

References: Pp. 295-6, 320.

Questions: 1. Why are the financial negotiations carried on in secret? 2. What was the "Cassel Agreement"? 3. What are the reasons enumerated in opposition to the contracting foreign loans? Do they seem sound? 4. What relation will one of the proposed loans bear to depreciated bank notes? 5. What is the position and the power of the Canton Chamber of Commerce? 6. What are the relations of the Civil Governor, the Provincial Assembly, and the Peking government when it comes to loans? 7. What is the declared purpose of the supposed Municipal loan?

Topic 2: American Silver, and China.

Reference: P. 300.

Questions: 1. What is the Pittman law? 2. Is China in need of silver bullion? Explain. 3. If a loan were made why would it be "to the government of China and not to the silver buyers there"? 4. What are the assigned reasons for the suggested loan? 5. Can you explain how it happens there is so much silver in the United States?

Topic 3: American Chambers of Commerce in China.

References: Pp. 304-5.

Questions: 1. In what places are there American Chambers of Commerce in this country? 2. Why have these Chambers united? 3. What are the lines along which American interest is felt as shown by resolutions? 4. Explain carefully the resolutions quoted on p. 305. 5. Do you know in how many foreign countries there are Chinese Chambers of Commerce? (Consult the China Year Book) 6. Do Chinese Chambers of Commerce work along the same general lines as foreign Chambers?

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I.A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by I P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct 24, 1922, Cause No. 1773, H. E. Railton & Co. v. Sonn Bros. Imp. & Exp. Co.; testimony taken of plaintiff, Wah Tuck Shing, Scanlon, Sachs and Tsien Chee Fung.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc; passed to Nov. 28.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1911, U. S. v. Hickey; testimony taken of Nelson, Chelimes, O'Brien, Neumann, Tung Chow and defendant.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1959, In re application of Charles J Fox for admission to the Bar; on petition and report and motion.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1404, Chiskin v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of plaintiff, Leashin, and Shendrikoff; adjourned to Oct. 31.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1911, U. S. v. Hickey; testimony taken of Linder; adjourned to Oct. 31.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading. Co.; motion to make more definite and certain.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1849, Edward Johnson v. Margaret T. Crane; motion to set.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; motion for judgment by default.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1955, U. S. v. Falcone; on motion to fix bail.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1911, U. S. v Hickey; testimony taken of Gunther.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1404, Chiskin v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of Ielshin, Chembulatoff, Wilhelmi, Suarez and Shmoulevsky; adjourned to Nov. 3
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1960, In re application of Elijah Anthony for admission to the Bar; on petition and report and motion.

UNITED STATES v. PERCY R. MOORE.

Cause No. 1703; decided August 24, 1922.

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court.*)

1. **Adultery** may be proved by circumstantial evidence and circumstances affecting the relations of the parties both before and after the specific acts charged are admissible.
2. Id.: *Degree:* But such circumstances "should be so cogent as to exclude every reasonable hypothesis except that of guilt"
3. Id.: *Evidence* reviewed and found insufficient to justify conviction.

Leonard G. Husar, Esq. U. S. District Attorney for the prosecution. *Schuhl & Schoenfeld by Mr. Schuhl* for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information herein charges that the defendant

> "did commit the crime of adultery in that the said P. R. Moore on April 23, 1922, visited the room of Harriet Howard Swinehart, the wife of one Dudley E. Swinehart and while in the room of the said Harriet Howard Swinehart did commit adultery with the said Harriet Howard Swinehart."

A considerable amount of evidence was introduced by both sides affecting the conduct and relations of all the parties here named, both prior and subsequent to the date specified. This was admitted in accordance with a well known rule [1] that proof of this particular offense need not be direct; it may be circumstantial and the circumstances bearing upon the whole situation may rightfully be considered. But it is also the rule that

> "the circumstances must be such as will lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable man to the conclusion that the offense has been committed, and should be so cogent as to exclude every reasonable hypothesis except that of guilt. If the facts shown can be reconciled with innocence, they are insufficient to sustain a conviction." [2]

With this rule in mind we may proceed to weigh the evidence regarding the specific act charged, considering the prior and subsequent circumstances only as aiding us in determining the preponderance. It may, however, be observed in passing that there is no claim of any inherently improper act save that charged in the Information and the first, and perhaps leading, witness for the prosecution concedes that in all he saw there was "nothing bad in itself."

The wife mentioned in the information had separated from her husband some weeks before the date specified. As to the cause of the separation there is a sharp conflict in the testimony. She says that her husband drove her away after repeated acts of cruelty while he declares that she left of her own accord. Whatever may be the truth on this point it is undisputed that she had supported herself before her marriage in 1918 and that she and the defendant had formed a

1. Corpus Juris, II, 23.
2. Id.; State v. Thompson, 133 Iowa, 741; 111 N. W. 319, where, to the above the Court adds:

> "Whatever the disposition, the mere fact that the parties may have been in each other's company, under such circumstances that the act might have occurred, will not alone justify the conclusion that it actually did. There must be some circumstances, in addition to the disposition and opportunity, tending to rebut the presumption of innocence."

Oct. 31, 1922, Cause No. 1961, In re application of Walter Chalaire for admission to the Bar; on petition and report and motion

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1962, In re application of Daniel R. Williams for admission to the Bar; on petition and report and motion.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Fischer v Stone; testimony taken of Barrera, Fischer and Milton; adjourned to November 1.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 23, 1922, Cause No. 1956, In re alleged Insanity of Mrs. Elizabeth Childress; testimony taken of Annie T. Wade, Dr. Margaret H. Polk and Childress.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1838, Zamanoff v. Hannigs; testimony taken of plaintiff.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1928, U S. v. Hiltner; plea of guilty.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1949, Stevens v. Montgomery, Ward & Co.; testimony taken of DeWitt, Desaney, Lydon and Stevens

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 25, 1922, Cause No. 1009, Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; decision.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1959, In re application of Charles J Fox for admission to the Bar; applicant admitted.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1764, Campbell v Gruenebaum et al; decision

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.; passed to Nov. 6.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1849, Edward Johnson v Margaret T Crane; motion withdrawn and another summons issued

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; judgment

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1960, In re application of Elijah Anthony for admission to the Bar; applicant admitted.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1961, In re applicantion of Walter Chalaire for admission to the Bar; applicant admitted.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1962, In re application of Daniel R Williams for admission to the Bar; applicant admitted.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 23, 1922, Cause No. 1956, In re alleged Insanity of Mrs Elizabeth Childress; verdict of jurors; warrant of commitment.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1928, U. S. v Hiltner; order.

Assignments for Hearing:

November 6, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1388; Weil v. Wright

,, 13, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1671, Pate v. Martin.

,, 13, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1723, Pate v. Martin.

,, 15, 1922, 9:30 a. m , Cause No. 1339, Simmons v. Gilmore.

,, 17, 1922, 9:30 a. m , Cause No 1320, Quelch v. Crawley.

,, 20, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.

,, 27, 1922, 9:30 a m., Cause No 1396, Weeks v. Esso Co of China.

,, 28, 1922, 9:30 a. m , Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.

December 4, 1922, 9:30 a m., Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.

corporation more than six weeks previous to the date in question for carrying on the business of making and exporting lingerie. April 23 was on Sunday and both testify that she telephoned the defendant to meet her on that day in order to examine patterns in connection with their business and that when defendant stated that he was making computations in connection with a lumber business in which he was also interested she offered to assist him; that she was then living at the Bickerton Hotel in Shanghai and that defendant went out there about three o'clock in the afternoon; that they spent their time in examining the patterns and in making the computation until after six p. m., meanwhile having four o'clock tea, when the complaining witness and another foreigner, accompanied by some Chinese, came to the door and sought admission.

There is no evidence that the door was locked prior to their approach. The wife testifies (and in this she is corroborated by a hotel servant, who testifies that he came in about five o'clock to make a fire) that it was not and that there was no key but that, hearing the approach and suspecting that her husband was pursuing her, she locked the door for the first time by means of a pencil inserted in the catch. There was no artificial light other than the fire but the time was before sunset.

(To be continued next week)

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 25, 1922, Cause No. 1924, Lloyd E. Gale v Edward L. Hall; summons issued.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1957, Henry Jory v. U. S Steel Products Co.; summons issued

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1923, K D. Soo v. Northwest Trading Co.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1797, Banque de L'Indo-Chine v Samuel Zimmerman; plaintiff's reply.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1959, In re application of Charles J Fox for admission to the bar; petition; report and motion.

,, 26, ,, B. L. Young & Co.; articles of incorporation.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1032 Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; amended petition; replication; stipulation.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1792, P. R. Moore v Far Eastern Trading Co Inc.; motion.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1956, In re alleged insanity of Childress; warrant of commitment

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1837, Asiatic Tobacco Co v Northwest Trading Co.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1916, Joseph Fremont v North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; motion for judgment by default.

,, 26, ,, ,, Certificate of dissolution of Sullivan Manufacturing Co. Inc.

,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1731, U. S. v. Bowe; commission to take testimony issued.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1866, In re estate of Patricio C. Perez; affidavit of publication.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1822, In re estate of Leonidas W. Pierce; affidavit of publication.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1832, In re estate of Gertrude F. Missemer; affidavit of publication.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co; plaintiff's reply brief.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1828, Frank Waterhouse & Co's "Pacific Ports" v The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc; praecipe for execution.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1960, In re application of Elijah Anthony for admission to the bar; petition; report and motion.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1961, In re application of Walter Chalaire for admission to the bar; petition; report and motion.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1401, Rabenow v Grimes and Woods; supplemental complaint.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; demurrer.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1962, In re application of Daniel R. Williams for admission to the bar; petition; report and motion.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1963 U S. v. Antico; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1943, Elmont v. Henningsen; answer.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1964, U. S. v. Vincent; complaint.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1849, Johnson v. Crane; summons issued.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1884, In re Estate of Helen O. Cornish; affidavit of publication.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7.15	7 35	9.30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17.15	17.45	19 35	23.30
Nanziang ... ... d.		7 28	7.45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1 39
Wusih ... ... d.	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36			2 38
Changchow d.	8.14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38			3.42
Tanyang d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38					—
Chinkiang d.	10.31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18.33					5 34
Nanking a	12.20	14.21			15.43	19 35		20 02					7.20
Pukow d.					17 05								9 30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1 16	T P L						T P L	19.40
Tsinanfu ... d.					9 38	H day						H day	7 6 00
Tientsin Central a.					18 05								15 25
Do. d.					18 15								16 16
Tientsin East a.					18.25	P M L						P M L	—
Do d.					18 55								—
Peking a					22 06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... d.											10.15		5 30
Tientsin East a.										P M L	13.35	P M L	—
Do d.											14 00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14 10		9.14
Do d.											14 20		10 00
Tsinanfu ... d.										T P L	22.21	T P L	19 43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										H day	7 6 31	H day	5 28
Pukow ... a											14 30		16 15
Nanking ... d.					7.40		8 10	11 05			15.50	16 15	23 00
Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0 32
Tanyang ... d					9 57		11.21	13 36			18.03	19 26	—
Changchow d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46	2.41
Wusih ... d		7.20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21 52	3.53
Soochow ... d		8.21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4 58
Nanziang ... d	8.15	10 33	11 34	13.00	14.27	16 03	17.45	18 18	18.46	20 35	—		6 26
Shanghai North a	8.42	11 00	12 05	13 30	14.55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 53	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22.25	23.50	1 15
Kiangwan d.	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15 46	17 10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1.40
Tientungan d.	7.16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20 06	21.31	22 56	0.21	1 46
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15 56	17.20	18 45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0.25	1 50

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7 30	9 00	10.25	11 50	13 15	14.40	16.05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21.45	23.10	0 35
Tientungan d	6.05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13.20	14.45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15	0 40
Kiangwan d	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 37	12.02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17.42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23 22	0 47
Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9.35	11 00	12 25	13.50	15.15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 45	1 19

R. Restaurant Cars

R. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.33*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing ... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah ... dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	23.45
Zahkou ... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.2"
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.29*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.48*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshee Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao ... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow ... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..
Zahkou ... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..

Zahkou ... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..	
Hangchow ... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50	
Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02	
Konsenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15	

R Restaurant Car